VOLUME II.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

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Chargeson Local Advertisements due on the day tollowing the issue of the paper.

LIGHT THROUGH THE STORM CLOUD.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WILDE.)

What will ye? the dykes are broken, the Ocean is pouring in, With thunder of tempests waking the World from its sleep of sin; Can our frail hands stay the torrent by piling up sand. on sand To stop the wild leap of the waves, foaming, and dashing

on land; Citadel, temple, and tower, Emperor, noble, and priest, Fall mid the havoc and ruin, while Death sits. Lord at the feast; The idols of clay are scattered, they sink in unhonored gyves, But, a deathless Cause moves on with the march of the

Gather your cannon and armies-loud the alarum-bell rings—
For the waves are surging around the golden Thrones of the Rings.

the Kings.

There were glories of purple raiment, diamonded brows in the Hall,

But the people were weeping outside, low crouched at the Palace wall;

Vain pomp and luxurious pride sat throned in their golden state,

while the People gathered outside the crumbs flung out the Gate;

With the brand of a reckless despair stamped deep upon

on air;
They stamp down the chains that fettered, traditions of ages and years
That crushed out the soul of the poor, made coward by servile fears.

For t. e voice of the Lord is heard in the terrible trumpet servide fears.

For the voice of the Lord is heard in the terrible trumpet blast.

For the voice of the Lord is heard in the terrible trumpet blast.

Esq., of Hallineurrig House, Douglas, was on Saturday, the 16th ult., sworn in as magistrate for the County of Cork before John S. Macleod, hath passed i

Can we fight against God, if so the hand of the Lord, Can we fight against God, if so the hand of the Lord, indeed,
Hath taken the crown from the head and broken the fast. There were about 2,000 persons present.

Brand the tools he has chosen as Communist, Socialist, life-blood shed, Yet, they are doing His bidding, while thunders the aw-The Past and the Present are doomed, but let the Future rejoice.
God redeems the pledge that He gave, when Paradise rivers ran—
"All Earth with its fulness and glory I gave as a gift to

Oh, Freedom ! come forth in power, yet not with a law-Oh, Freedom I come total as Teacher and Saviour of People less hate,
But grave and grand as Teacher and Saviour of People and State;
Robed with light as a garment, and crowned with the Olive of Peace, Olive of Peace, Strong to stem the wild waters and bid the fierce tem-pest cease.

pest cease.

Come, like dawn of the morning splendor, making the pulse beat high,

Come, with the softness of evening in the calm of a summer sky;

Come in the Angel beauty to strike off the fetters of man,

And write on the Tablet of ages thy name.

REPUBLICAN

Bell-Founding in Irriand.—We have much pleasure in recording the fact that the largest bell ever cast in Irriand has been completed in the foundry of the Messrs. Thomas Sheridan & Co., Church-street, in this city, and would recommend all lovers of beautim native workmanship to visit the establishment and see the bell before its removal for crection at Roche's Point, Cork Harbor. The subject of fog signals for this, perhaps one of the finest harbors in the world, has long been before the public, and in common with other objects of utility for Irriand, has had as much delay as red-tape could reasonably give to it; but it is gratifying to know that the moment the Commissioners of Irish Lights succeeded in overcoming official routine, they commissioned Messrs. Sheridan & Co. to cast a bell, from the designs of their engineer, that would be not only an instrument of great practical utility, but, as the event has shown, a specimen of meritorious workmanship. The bell was tested by John S. Sloane, Esq., M. Inst, C.E.I., the engineer to the Commissioners of Irish Lights, who accompanied by their worthy secretary, William Lee, Esq., whose musical taste is well known, pronounced the note to be B flat. These gentlemen expressed their approval in the highest terms, and to these we may add that it is seldom a casting of such magnitude has turned out so truly correct, al-BELL-FOUNDING IN IRELAND .- We have much

their approval in the maniest terms, and to these we may add that it is seldom a casting of such magnitude has turned out so truly correct, almost as if it were fresh from some gigantic fathe. It weighs three tons—Irish Builder.

IRISH NEWS.

The Government have included clauses in the new Public Health Bill, empowering harbour sanitary authorities in Ireland to purchase by compulsion sites for hospitals on land, and also enabling local boards to borrow money from the Public Works Commissioners for long terms of years at 3½ per cent per annum, so that the 23d clause places Ireland, as a regards borrowing powers for sanitary purposes, in precisely the same position as England. The days of five per-cent are numbered, and 3½ takes its place, while the period of instalment represents a extended from 25 to 30 or should repayment is extended from 25 to 30, or, should the local authorities please 50 years. Corpor-ations and commissioners, whether Municipal or township will appreciate this boon should the

The Idea of extending the Licensing Bill to Ireland by clause, has been abandoned in favour of a separate bill on the subject for this

During a recent low tide at Tramore, Edward Kelly picked up three rust covered muskets be-longing to the ill-fated Sea Horse, wrecked in that bay in 1816.

There was a meeting of the Balfe Memorial Committee at the Marsion House on Saturday, the 16th

We (Limerick Reporter) are informed that the contract for the Waterloo and Lismore Railway has been taken by an English company.

Several small tenants of Church lands in Mungret have taken out conveyances under the Commission of Church Temporalities, by which after the lapse of some years, they are secure in the fee simple of their tenements, by paying the purchase money, in convenient yearly instalments.

Mr. P J Smith, M. P., has written another letter in defence of the attitude he has taken up towards the Home Rule movement. He states that when he said at the Conference that it was while the People gathered outside the crumbs flung out the Gace;
There were pitful cries from depths of wasted and ruined lives,
And tears of the prison-cell flowing down upon martyr's graves;
These were children blighted by famine waiting the time to die,
Each wan face lit by a glare as the lamps of Pleasure flashed by.

Misery, hunger, and rags lay huddled in hovels and holes,
With the brand of a reckless despair stamped deep upon

THE lightship to be placed on Daunt's Rock, But the hour of Judgment has come, the Slaves acise from their lair,
They seize the banner of Freedom and fing out its folds
on air:

on the first of June, was towed mot Color late tives of the late Mr. James Lawler, bor on Tuesday 10th ult., from Dublin, by the town. The sheep sold well; ewes, with lambs at foot, 72s. 6d. each lot; hoggets, 40s. each jyear ed to one of the Government buoys, off the

Railway station.
THE MAGISTRACY.—James Thomas Rearden

Esq., R. M. An open-air meeting of workmen was held in

Sceptre-reed:
Brand the tools he has chosen as Communist, Socialist,
Red.
Say, each brow is stained with a crime, each hand with the and four persons, left Dublin on the 7th ult., for Kingstown, and while going at full speed quited the rails at Blackrock. The engine tore up the rails for fifty yards, and crushed the sleepers, and stopped the traffic for hours. Both the two carriages were broken one of them being thrown on its side. The guard, lettersorter, and stoker escaped with slight injuries, but the driver received a serious injury on the leg, and had to be conveyed to the hospital. But for the accidental delay of the seven o'clock train from Kingstown to Dublin a fearful catas. allegers, and stopped the frum for nours, but in the control of the part of the base districts, the Pass district, king Free her temporal to the passage of the passage of

a mile from Coleraine, on the Potrush road. He a mile from Colerane, on the Fortush road. He was in charge of two horses and cart at the time, and while engaged in unvoking one of them the horse bolted, when the shaft struck him under the ear, and dislocation of the neck caused instantaneous death.

LIAS TANKET REPERCED NOW IN THE TOTAL VAC NOW DESTINATION

stantaneous death.

Active Constable James Doyle, who was stationed in Lurgan for some years past, and who was very much respected by the members of all creeds and classes, has just been transferred to Scotch Street, Armagh, and has been replaced by Acting Constable Jackson, from Armagh. THE first of a series of open air temperance

meetings was held at Argyle. Co. Antrim. There was a pretty fair audience, and several speakers addressed the neeting in favor of the Permissive and Sunday Closing Bills. Similar meetings are to be held at various parts of the town during the week

The usual quarterly fair was held in Moira on Thursday the 11th ult. and was well supplied with cattle of all kinds, the demand for which was excellent, and the prices as a rule ranged

THE new steamship Dominion, of the Mississuppi and Dominion line of Transatlantic steamers, left Beifast Lough, on the 7th ult for her first Transatlantic voyage, after having taken on board a large number of emigrants from Belfast for Canada. The Deminion will sail direct to

At the usual monthly meeting of the Lurgan Town Commissioners, a petition in favor of the closing of public-houses on Sunday was unani-mously passed. It was signed by the chairman, and directed to be sent to the proper quarter.

and directed to be sent to the proper quarter.

The latest proposition for the improvement of the Shannon drainage is to cut a canal or fiver of eighteen miles from Lough Allen to Lough Gill, whence the waters would flow through the Garvogue into the port of Sligo. It is urged in favor of this course that the port of Sligo would be much improved by the increased water flow, and that a new manufacuring district would be created near the town. The advocate of this plan does not say how far its adoption would

plan does not say how far its adoption would effect the drainage generally, or destroy the navigation and fisheries of the river.

At a late meeting of the Naas Town Commissioners, a burial rate of 8d in the pound on houses and 2d. on the land was approved of for the purpose of enclosing the the Abbey grayeyard, adjoining the town of Naas.

On the 9th ult., Mr. Farrell, auctioneer, sold, at Naas, a quantity of stock for the representatives of the late Mr. James Lawlor, of Harriston. £4 to £4 5s.

Edward Joseph Grant Dawson, of Hounds-Edward Joseph Grant Dawson, of Houndswood, Cong, Esq., and Arthur Wm. Knox Gore,
Lieutenant Colonel North Mayo Malitia, of
Balvecastle, county Maye, and Fortland, Kiliney,
county Dublin, has been appointed to the
commission of the peace for county of Mayo.

On the 13th ult., Mr. C. Malloy applied to
the Judge in Chamber that the prisoners charged
with the Straffan marder, and at present confined in Nass jail, be admitted to bail. Judge
Fitzgerald granted the application; and bail for

EASTERN NEWS.

THE Tribune says Wall street is about to have another litigation, sensation, growing out of stock and monetary transactions between John Stewart and Commodors Vanderbilt. 10 , here is

The opinion of the Republican members of the House seems to be almost unanimously aganist the policy recommened by the President in he recutly-published memorandum.

A tornando struck the village of Tampico, in Witesides Counity, Ill. about Il o'clock Sunday night, demolished twenty-one dwellings and two elevators, and damaged more or less every building in the place. Wonderful to relate, there was no loss of life, though a number were seriously, and one or two it is feared fatally, injured. injured.

The steamer Emily La Barge sunk in the Missouri River on the 6th, near Providence. She connect be raised. She was valued at \$30,000; insurance, \$20,000,

KENDELL, of Nevada, made an argument be-fore the Senate Railroad Committee on the 7th urging favorable action on the House bill to subject Pacific Railroad lands to local taxation.

Five members of the Fire Department at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been arrested on suspicion of incendiarism, and have contessed to burning nearly all the property consumed since the great fire of 1871 amounting to over a million Dollars.

An explosion in a mining shaft at Nanticoke, Pa., on the 7th burned three miners to death. The breaker was destroyed. Seven men, while fighting the fire, were overcome with gas, and were carried home; two died. A falling beam kill William Vivian.

THE President has nomina ted A Floury Pos master at Prescott, Arizona, and toll statement

The Senate has passed the bill fixing the time for holding Federal Circuit Courts in California, Nevada and Oregon.

The Conference Committee on the Currency bill held a three hours' session without reaching a conclusion.

The President has signed the Act to amend the Act to promote the development of the mineral resources of the United States.

The Pacific Mail steamship Granada arrived at Yokohams on the 7th from San Francisco, beating the Vasco de Gama six hours. Both vessels had heavy weather and head winds the

A hurricane at Kemperville on the 7th un-roofed and demolished a number of houses, destroyed much property, and injured several The Senate Committee on Territories have

agreed, after inther examination of the charges against General McCook, to again report in favor of his renomination for Governor of Col-

The New York Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to go to Washington and secure the passage of the so-called Moiety bill. One speaker said if the bill was not passed there would be indiscriminate seizure of books and papers of merchanis immediately on the ladical comment of Comments. ournment of Congress

Governor Kellogg of Louisians telegraphs to Secretary Belknap that the suffering, except on the Mississippi banks, is madated, and asks that 20,000 daily rations be ordered from the first appropriations: that the people are in danger of starvation without this.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE Standard's Paris correspondent says the manifesto of the Left Centre calling for the declaration of a definitive Republic or a dissolution of the Assembly, has caused the greatest sensation since the overthrow of Thirts. It is generally thought that its effect will be to hasten the day of dissolution, and will not improve the prospect for the establishment of a regular Government, The Conservatives are dismayed.

Don Carlos has issued a decree authorizing the provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of a council to attend him personally in Spain,

ally in Spain.

Carliers are concentrating at Tudela to save Estella, and Concha is marching to attack them.

The Gazerre publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Representatives of Spain and Cuba, and that when the present exceptional condition of affairs is terminated, the complete establishment of Republican institutions will become a guarantee of moral order.

THE COMMUNISTS of London will tender Rochefort a banquet on his arrival in England.

efort a banquet on his arrival in Eagland.

Senor Vega Arrivo has accepted the appointment of Spanish Ambassador to France:

A man named Drake, a bricklayer, residing in a small street leading off the Burdett-road, in the East end of London, murdered all his family, consisting of his wife and four childern on the 18th, ult whilst they were asleep, and and afterwards chammitted suicide.

The feeling at Versailles is gloomy; 125 Deputies have signed the proposal for a dissolution, and 195 more signatures are expected from the Left Centre. A motion for dissolution will be presented at the earliest opportunity. The Left Centre are determined to have a settlement of the greation of a Republic or dissolution before the question of a Republic or dissolution before the August adjournment, and de bottom af

The International Congress to discuss measures to prevent the spread of cholera and to establish quarantine regulations met at Vienna to-day. All the European countries will be

The steamer Faraday has laid all her cable.
There are no tidings yet of the cable steamer Ambassador. A London dispatch says she did not leave London till the 2d of June.

Dispaser says that no less than seventeen bills of domestic importance are to come before Parliament, and he trges members to be diligent, to avert a protracted ser

A letter from Rome states that the priests say the Catholic Church has gained more during the past two centuries in America than it has lost in all other countries. A primary step has been taken towards the beatification of Christopher Columbus. The claim is founded on the inspiration that led him to discover the New World.

A dispatch says the wet season has begun in British India.

The insurrection at Fez has been quelled. The Sultan's troops on the 19th ult. opened a beavy cannonade on the town and kept it up for several hours. Many houses and stores were burned. The troops afterward entered and sacked a portion of the town. Ninety inhabitants were killed; the loss of troops was trifling. The insurgents gave up the fight and submitted, and the Sultan has granted an amnesty.

The French papers publish a letter written by the Bishop of Laranda upon the massacre of Christians at Tong King, China. The Bishop says that with his mission there were eighty thousand Christians, but that tenthousand have been strangled, burned or drowned; and he adds that he has no hope of escaping a marty: s doom himself. This startling communication bears no date, but is generally credited in France.

The Times of the 9th, in an editorial article commenting on the communication recently THE insurrection at Fez has been quelled. The

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 13, 1874.

THE FENIAN'S DREAM.

This is a poem from the pen of the late, lamented, John F. O'Donnell, whose early and recent death is a national sorrow and a people's loss :

onched within that prison cell, In that dungeon, foul and fell, Whilst the night and half her stars wheeled apast the

Came, as half-forgotten chimes Dreams, in dreams, of other times.

Through the hurtling of the tempest, and the uprost

There the loose battalion stood, Brothers bound by faith and blood Ready to avenge the lost country of their love; Lord, 'twas lost, and shamed, if they Had not dared to show the way-The path through which all lands enslaved to peace Freedom move.

Passed, his dream and soul between—
Dear children at the fireside, a sweet woman by the hearth:

Little voices cry to him, Little throats with laughter brim, And little hands cling round his waist in wildly-frantic

Lo, the change i starved Ireland stands, Beggar of the famished lands, By the surgings and the sighings of the melancholy sea. Darkness broods within her skies, Darkness on her cities lies :

And who, for the sole sake of Christ, will dare to set her He remembers his reply : "I am good to dare and die, Face dungeon, rack or scaffold for her glorious sake.

Mother of the bleeding face, Mother of our home and race, No British devil can avail our constancy to shake.

(I of Whilst, in every memoried pass, Whilst in Ireland's holy soil repose our fathers' b We, whilst Heaven shall give us life, Will pursue the blessed strife, Though we battered down the citadel of tyranny with

So he gave defiance proud In no language tame, but loud,
And the hirelings of the Empire came and dragged him to his doom;

Hell's most infamous ally, Worst than worst, the Irish spy, Chained his wrists with manacles and plunged him in

Of the prison-pen and dock, Like a hero in his harness he confronted every foe : And, ever manful to the last, When the fatal die was cast,

Go where God's wise providence Is belied by brutal sense Of the vilest, and the foulest, and the basest scum of

Where paralysis is health. Wuere all decencies mean fith ; Where the housing of our Martyrs is a scoundrel-guarded

Comes a glesm of sudden light; How the pleasant candle shadows toss and flicker on the o walld Minnie shakes her curls with pride

And Jack sits on his mother's knee, exulting over all. Whilst in their embrace he burned, Sideways, on his heart, he turned ;

Ah, the solemn, horrid glamor of the moonlight through the bars 1 Prisoned, ironed, desolate, By his Church named Reprobate; Who marvels if he prayed for peace above the clustering

Instantly a vision came : Ireland girt in steel and flame, head, Stood before him, as the sun

Flushed with fire the eastern dun. above the Red I"

The International Rifle Match. of

The New York World, of April 28, says: Colonel G. W. Wingate, president of the Amateur Rifle Club, which association, it will be remembered, accepted the challenge of the Irish riflemen, yesterday received a letter from A, Blennerhassett Leech, their spokess in which the last detail connected with the arrange of the match was settled the point in relation to the number of competitors—the Americans lusteting upon Trish team, when that match takes place, will, I am sure, be such as to induce you to believe that we are not unworthy to complete with our American friends. The American Rifle Club is devoting all its endeavors to unearthing the very best shooting talent from every part of the country, and a vast amount of correspondence towards that end is particular.

marquises, 77 earls, 58 viscounts, and 70 barons Since the Union 75 Ir sh peerages have become extinct, and 61

Scene: A cold winter night; a shivering man knocking at a door; the owner of the house cautiously raises a wind, w and asks "Who's there?" "A friend." "Well, friend, what do you want?" "I want to stop here all bight." "Well, if you can stand it, I we no obraises a wind, w and asks " who's there?" "A friend."

"Well, friend, what do you want?" "I want to stop here all bight." "Well, if you can stand it, I we no objection," and the householder closes the window and have not vigour for it-perhaps their habits disgerenely retires to rest.

Through the long, degrading shock Elate was he for Ireland's sake to clasp his fate and go. and an Imperial one in common. Now, it this principle be insisted on Federalism is an impracticability; for it implies a re-organisation of the British Constitution. Apart from any other objection to it, it raises a new and tre-mendous difficulty which does not exist against

pire upon a new basis. If I am not deceived in believing this to be the object of the party, are we not wooing shipwreck if we embark in the Ah, dear Soul ! Across the night same boat with them? Moreover, some of the Federalists do not centemplate a House of Lords for Ireland. They would give us a Legislative Council, consisting of one chamber. Here we Jenny's kiss won't be denied; have a second innovation, and, of course, a senu difficulty. They ask a thing foreign to the

With the pike staff in her fingers and the garland on her 'Tis my country !" cried the Martyr. "Tis the Green

number of competitors—the Americans insisting upon six, while the Irishmen saked for four on each side. In the letter received y-sterday the demand of the American ritemen was granted. In the course of the communication for Leech says:—"I hope we shall go to America as winner or the Elcho Shield again, in July next, at with comparative casimness upon it, and are certainly more likely to become reconciled to it than to Repeal. But it would not be in a better, but a worse condition, for effecting this purpose it the national party adopted it to a most more than we can hope for "Still the scores of the Irish team, when that match takes place, will, I am stre, be such as to induce you to believe that we are not un. willing way. I. M welfoll ards that end is carried on.

THE IRISH PREBACE.—According to a return use issued, there are at the present time 185 peers of Ireland—viz., 2 dukes, 11 marquises, 66 earls, 33 viscounts, and 68 barons, and at the passing of the Act of Union there were 211 peers of Ireland—viz., 1 duke, 5 marquises, 77 rarls, 58 viscounts, and 70 barons. Since peers of Ireland have been created peers of the United Kingdom. Of the existing 185 Irish peers, 80 are also peers of England, Great ritain, or the United Kingdom, and 28 are representative lords, thus leaving 77 as the number of Irish peers without seats.

Chas. Gavan Duffy to Daniel O'Connell.

The following are the material portions of Charles Gavan Duffy's famous letter to O'Connell on "FEDERALISM."

"Hearned, during the three happy months I spent in Richmond, how considerate you can be of adverse opinions—how courteously you treat and how candidly you weigh them—a circumstance which I would be equally unwilling to forget or abuse. You are aware that I am not principled against Federalism. Last yest there was an unjust and unrea-onable clartor against it among Repealers of great enthusiasm and small capacity. They called it names, made joke about it, and cid everything but try to mediate that it and those working with me in the Mation, stood in the way of this prejudice, claiming the Federalists as allies, and demanding soft words and fair treatment for them. We linisted that men of trained intulects and great personal respectability, who had formed their opinions deliberately, were entitled to have them treated with respect. We asked and obtained for them a recognition of that principle, without which co-operation is impossible—the right of differing. It is clear, then, that prejudice is out of the question. But I confess I should be sorry to see Repealers go any further in that direction. The Federalists are useful allies, but most unsafe leaders. As we are going the same road, it is good to march cordially along with them; but those who go farthest are clearly them; but those who go farthest are clearly them; but those were twenty wands to change the college of the pairs of them to publish with the missing of the pairs and the publish of the pairs of the pairs and the proper and and advances with it, and the serted. Federalism is the shadow of Repeal—it recedes and and advances with it, and you cannot get early to or farther from it. Again they are a just willing to or farther from it. Again they are a just willing to or farther from it. Again they are a just willing to or farther from it. Again they are a just willing to or farther from it. Again they are

most unsafe leaders. As we are going the same road, it is good to march cordially along with them; but those who go farthest are clearly entitled to go foremost. We ought not to change or confound our places. You see I assume and I think it is capable of easy demonstration, that whether F-deration be a better thing than Repeal, or a worse thing, it is, at all events. a trially different thing. I think it essentially a worse thing. In the first place, the 'Imperial Representation' on which it is based is calculated to perpetuate our moral and intellectual subjection. to perpetuate our moral and intellectual subjection to England. It will teach the aristocracy still to turn their eyes to London as the scene of their ambition. It will continue to train them in English manners, feelings, and prejudices; and to establish permanently a centre of action apart from their native country. By the same process it will plant deeper the physical evil of absenteeism. It will compel our Lords and Commons to reside out of the country, and continue the drain upon our resources, on which you found so strong an argument for Repeal. In this respect I think it a worse cure for absenteeism than Dr. Maunsell's teetotum parliament. In the second place, it becomes necessary to canvass the use of this Imperial Representation. Cut Bono? We are asked to give up a part of the powers and prerogatives of our domestic legislation to secure an influence in

the Parliament of the Empire, and we ought to be shown very distinctly the benefits that will flow from it. How will an Irish minority then be able to influence a House, where it is powerless now? A strong and substantial claim for domestic legislation arises out of the indifference with which our interests are treated by the Euglish majority what guarantee is there or can there be, that it will be different hereafter! This is a subject which I respectfully think claims your earnest attention. In the thad place, Federalism, as it is interpreted by some of the soundest men of that party, demands local parliaments for the three divisions of the Empire,

Repeal. We want to restore an institution of which we have been robbed; the Federalists, who insist upon pushing their principle as far as it will go want a reconstruction of the En-

British consultation, and a thing which for that very reason (however good it may be intrinsi-cally) would undoubtedly be refused. But is it good? It would leave us a demi-Parliament, about as useful relatively to an entire one, as half a pair of scissors to the whole; and it would exile the chief landed proprietors in the kingdom-viz., the peerage. Very bigotted and

heartless that peerage may be ; but while it pos-sesses the soil of the country, our business is to keep it under home influences. The section of the Federalists who would have no Peers in our the Federalists who would have no Peers in our Domestic Legislature, while they would have them in the Imperial Parliament, continue to make absenteeism a duty. Federalism appears to attract you chiefly because it seems to provide a better security than Repeal for the connexion with England; and I am not surprised at this when I recollect your strong feelings on that subject. But you (or Ireland) are but one party in this transaction; England is the other; and she is keen and selfish enough to secure her own interest, whatever form the alliance

her own interest, whatever form the alliance may take. You are the arbitrator, not for both countries, but for Ireland. The gentlemen on the other side will take take care of the stability of the bargain. Federalism has undoub edly the advantage of Repeal in one point, it is less hated—ignorance and prejudice have not blown

prejudiced at home would treat Federalism in To be misunderstood and misrepresented is the tax upon greatness; and since you are a mil-lionaire, you cannot complain of being taxed in

Forgive me if I take a step further and question the policy of embracing Federalism. This is beside my original purpose; but as no sovereign prince of the world of public opinion was ever more tolerant of counsel, I do not fear that you dismiss my anggestions without some consider-tion. All events, since I have been a pseud martyr, I have some kind of claim to be confessor. I am fully convinced, then, that it

A SMART Yourn.—A young man in New York who had spent a little of his own time and a good deal of his father's money in preparing for the bar was a ked, after his examination, how he got on. Oh, well, said he. I answered one question right. Ah, indeed, said the old gentleman, with looks of paternal satisfaction at his son's peculiar smartness, and what was that? They asked me what a qui tam action was That was a hard one; and you answered it correctly, did you? Yes; I told them I did not

The London Echo states that upon removal of some objectionable regulations from the Agricultural Unions' rules the Eastern Counties lock-out will be

Twelve street cars for Bombay have just been fluished in New York.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Monthly Irish National Magazine, A Monthly Periodical Devoted to Irish National Politics and Literature.

The publishers consider that the magazine will afford a much needed medium through which subjects and views affecting the secial and political future of the litish race can be discussed in a liberal, independent and foreible manner, unfettered by local, personal or secta rian influences or preferences:

The tune of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly symathiz with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods or advancing the material welfare of the Irish race is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish American element, the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures of interests calculated to benefit the Irish element in the United States as a whole, and to centralize the influence of that element for the greatest good to the greatest uninb r.

The magazine will be issued trilarge questo form with paper cower. The Isish National Pusinishing Co., Cheveland, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Boys and Youth's Buots, from 1 50 to 3 50 Lidies Galters from 1 00 to 1 75 Misses Balmorals At. from 1:00 to 12 26 ALL OF MY OWN MAKE.

Thomas Healy,

AND SHOE MAKER, 677 Mission Street, (near Third.) Repairing neatly done.

Dry Goods

Last Week

THE GREAT SALE

AT AT

J. C. TALBOT & CO.'S,

28 Kearny St.

-- AT A--- .

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION

No Such Chance ever be- Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand. buy Goods at such prices as st Al Gornon. Des motores to to we will sell them for during this week.

NOTICE

TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS

BLACK SILK LACE, DOTTED BLACK SILK STREAMER LACE BLACK BRUSSELS LACE.

BLACK SPANISH LACE. All of which will be sold for

TWO BITS ON THE DOLLAR.

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The feeling towards Mr. c

10 Bales of California Blankets will be sold less tha mill prices, also, 700 of the Finest Torlet Bedspreads ed out at 30 cents on the dollar; also, 1.000 Patterns in Fine French Embroideries will be sold at ha

particularly requested to this important sale, as will they have as favorable an opportunity of p ing the very best goods at decidedly low price

BY ORDER HOF NO J. C. TALBOT & CO. SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE. Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week. AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE, FOR DOMESTIC USE,

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!

With the New Patent Button Hole Worker,

Patented June 27, 1871. AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS. 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, SELF-THERADING, direct upright Positive Motion. New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guid's. Operates By Wheel and on a Table, Light Running. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high priced mach nes. Has Patent Check to prevent the weel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makees the Elastic Lock Stitch, (finesi and strong at stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and ness all descriptions of thread. This Machine is Heavily constitutions of thread. This Machine is Heavily to seed Machine being made alike by machine; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machine; Heavily finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Stlent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC; MECHANICAL INVENTION, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand. AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED. I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price. Mrs. H. B. JAMESON.

a low price. Mrs. H. B. JAMESON.

Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine. "Class A." "One." (war ranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the faxtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including BELF THERADING NEEDLE, packed fine strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, PREE of further charges, on receipt of price, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent

BILITION HOLE WORKER

BUTTON HOLE WORKER, One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and case. Strong and Beautiful.

Beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. Country Rights given to smart agents Free. Agents' complete outil furnished without any extra Chiknes. Samples of scurage, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., Ent Free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, 'Havvesters, Thresher and all articles needed for Farm work. Rere seeds in large variety.' All' Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express will be at our risk, an are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.' "An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and cain be relied upon by our readers," -Farmers' Journal, New York.

ADDRESS ORDERS

BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, COB. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

IMPORTED CICARS.

Of the Best Brands, and at most Reasonable Prices, can always be had at the

fore offered in this City to always on hand.

Market street Cigar Store, CORDON & BURKE. HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

843 MARKET STREET, Opposite Fourth street......SAN FRANCISCO

> B. C. DUFFY. CIGAR

Manufacturer

SAN RANCISCO. We employ none but white help.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELMONT PARK

NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PICINIC SEASON Military Companies and societies wishing to make arrangements for picinics, will do well to visit these grounds before going snywhere else, as they are this censor able to get will road accommodations again. For further, particular, incurred. WM LAND senson sible to get will need lacton modeltons again. For further particulars in quare of WM. JANKE, every day, between 2 and 3 octock, at Smit 'a cigar store, corner Washington and Rearry Sts.

South End Oyster House. Pos the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplante or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rareb or Crab Siew, go to

MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE, 673 Heward St., peer Third (late of the Blue Wing sep 3.5 ti

ISAAC SELIC

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 218 Kearny street, between Bush and Sutter, Sa

WM. J. BLYTHE,



Band Mester 3d Irish Regiment. N. G. C. Restauch 483 Statemen street Place of Business At P. Tanning Cor. Server son and Third Ste.

The Scotch as Drinkers.

In the discussion, says the Saturday Review, on the Budget the other day, Mr. Orr Ewing, the member for Dumbartonshire, raised the its blighting shadow over the hearts of the peodelicate question of mational beverages. According to Mr. Ewing, the Scotch have been much maligned in the matter of intemperance, but their brightness has never been able to distinct the habit of the lower orders to recreate pel the dark and murky shadows that obscure It is not the habit of the lower orders to recreate pel the dark and murky shadows that obscure themselves with dram-drinking, least of all on the sun of freedom. Other lands, less favored sundays, when profane appearances in public are discouraged. On the contrary, they are merely betrayed into the excessive use of slimulants on special occasions, when they are swept off their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of their legs in a genial flow of good fellowship and the inhargnt sprightliness of the inhargnt sprightliness of the good fellowship and lowship and the inherent sprightliness of their nature gets the better of them. On occasions like these they are demonstrative, Mr. Ewing admits, which we take to be a polite euphemism like these they are demonstrative, Mr. Ewing admits, which we take to be a polite euphemism for getting quarrelsome in their cups, referring arguments to the ordeal of battle, or knocking their boon companyons on the best of them and rejuity that civilization failed to illume and rejuity that civilization their boon companions on the head in the playful exuberance of spirit. The English on the ful exuberance of spirit. The English on the other hand, perpetually besot themselves. From morn till dewy eve and into the small hours, they are always drenching their muddled brains with muddy and adulterated ale. Consequently our English clodhoppers and artisans are altogether wanting in French esprit—and, we suppose in Scotch wut also—and She tried with arts her perverted ingenu--and, we suppose in Scotch wut also -and there is as little of the flow of the sour as of the feast of reason in our city public-houses and she has ruled with a rod of iron for centuries, feast of reason in our city public-houses and kept a foreign garrison in the island, employed village beershops. We fear there is too much kept a foreign garrison in the island, employed village beershops. there is as little of the flow of the soul as of the truth in Mc, Ewing's estimate of our national habit and its consequences. Unquestionably Englishmen drink agreat deal more beer than is good for them, even when their drink is pure malt and hops, which it seldom is. But we fancy, Mr. Ewing's statistics notwithstanding, that many unprejudiced Scotchmen will be slow to recognise the picture of his countrymen's habits which he paints in such rosy colours. In the rural districts of Scotland, which are often of English tyranny. Scattered all over the island, sparsely settled, drink is generally hard to come sparsely settled, drink is generally hard to come by. When a man must wind up the labours of the day by walking three or four miles to a public house, we will naturally hesitate. If he is as prudent as the Scotch are supposed to be, the price of the luxury will act as an additional deprice of the luxury will act as an additional deterrent, for a gill of whiskey costs at least twice as much as a pot of beer, and has the disadvantage as being disposed of far more quickly. But in Scotland, as elsewhere, it all resolves itself into a question of temptation; and when the temptation is brought to a Scotchman's door, even his sterner nature is usually too feeble to resist it. In the villages the rival publichouses drive a trade from week's end to week's end which must be extremely satisfactory to their enterprising proprietors; while in the crowded quarters of the great cities, in the Gallowgate of Glasgow and the one of the spirit shops is the sorrow and scandal of philantropic of the spirit shops is the sorrow and scandal of philantropic of the spirit shops is the sorrow and scandal of philantropic. shops is the sorrow and scandal of philantro-pists. There are spirit-shops for almost every young men do turn out, it will not be to do class. There are the drinking bars for clerks honor to England's Queen but to count the and well to do tradesman which concitiate bayonets that surround her, and measure, in and well to do tradesman which concluses popular notions of decoram by the plates of sandwiches arranged on their counters. There are the meretricions establishments flaunting their victous gains in plate-glass and gilding modelled after the garish architecture of our modelled after the garsh architecture of our English gin palaces, and enticing the reckless deburchees of both sexes by their flashy attractions. There are the old fashioned publichouses, dimly lighted and unpretending in their severe simplicity, which studiously respect old traditions and the tastes of the respectable members of the community, these are chiefly frequented by carnest drinkers who fuddle or intoxicate ted by earnest drinkers who fuddle or intoxicate themselves with solemn regularity, being for the most part punctual as clockwork in their habits. Lastly there are the infamous "laigh cellars." to which you descend by a flight of greasy steps from the pavement; semi-subterranean pande-monia, the haunts of the unfortunate outcasts who for many reasons have a preference for the darkness. Even in the day-time the doors of these dens keep moving pretty constantly on their hinges, although where the ragged haggard customers collect the coppers they squander is a mystery which is very difficult to fathom. But in the evenings, and especially on the overnaturally evenings, they are positively overflowing with a seething crowd who seem to revel in the feeted atmosphere; as very likely they
do, for the currents of warm air that set up
from the open door are laden with the sickening
fumes of whiskey. We fear then that the
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unit point and the royal lady w from the open door are laden with the sickening fumes of whiskey. We fear then that the Scotch can hardly pride themselves pharisateally of exceptional sobriety, and indeed we have never heard that they did. On the contrary, we know that their clergy in synods and general assemblies are always loud in their lamentations over the crying sin of the people. We have understood that comparatively ateady mechanics, excellent workmen five days in the week, are in the habit of devoting Sunday to debauch and consecrating the Monday to repose from their sabbath pleasures. We are told at curling club dinners, for instance, to dispose of his dozen of dinners, for instance, to dispose of his dozen of tumblers is the ambition of each strong built enthusiast in the roaring game; and what the strength of the glasses may be as the evening of England. draws on is a secret only known to the mixer, thus; they lov draws on is a secret only known to the mixer.

Keepers, gillies, guides, and boatmen, the class of Celts who get their living by vigorous exercise in the mountain air, can swallow down with almost absolute impunity and quantity of spirits that is likely to be offered them. The people, is short, drink freely, but notwithstanding the potency of their spirits and the depth of home. "Trish World." people, is short, drink freely; but notwithstanding the potency of their spirits and the depth of their potations, they are relatively no worse behaved than their neighbours. There will be excess everywhere, with its inevitable consequences, but, as a rule, free drinking in northern latitudes goes forward everywhere in a decorous and matter of fact fashion.

The Plot Against the Life of the Czar.

The Pall Mall Gazette of May 12th announces, on the authority of news from Russia, that the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Emperor's nephew, has been placed under arrest, and that papers of a most compromising character have been found in his house. No explanation is given, but if seems there may be some connexion with the sensational correspondence in the London daily.

creet as to parade themselves about town for a day or two after their arrival in such unmistak. An old Mexican miner, working on the creek

Victoria Going to Ireland. of sunshine have ever and anon broke forth ization and Religion have shed their benign in-fluence over almost all the earth, but they seem higion to inspire one heroic thought within their bosoms. The naked African, roaming the woods good member of society, and done good to his fellow man; but England, as a nation, is to-day ity could contrive to strangle the Irish nation auxiliaries that power and gold could command. There is not one acre of Irish soil but holds beshadows of a glorious past, stand the remains When a man must wind up the labours of of Ireland's former greatness. The ruined abtheir minds, their strength with hers. She will be feted and feasted by soulless slaves and fawn-ing sycophants, by mongrel Anglo-Irish curs and political office-seekers; but no true repre-sensative of the Irish people—no Irishman who loves his country will greet with a cheer or do homage to the enemy of his race and creed. She will drive, in royal state, through the streets of Ireland's plundered metropolis, surrounded by her guards, amid the plaudits of admiring parasites; but will she visit Island Magee and look upon the spot where her savage country-men murdered, in cold-blood, three thousand Irish Catholics? Will she visit Mullaghmast and gaze upon the whitened bones of the hunand gaze upon the whitened bones of the hundreds of innocent men, women, and children, put to the sword by the Euglish Lord Deputy? Will she go to Drogheda, or Wexford, and stand upon the streets where, unarmed and powerless, thousands were butchered, to gratify the bigotry and vengeance of the merciless predecesor, Cromwell? Or will she visit the South and West, where West, where, during the famine years, A MIL-LION human beings, made in the image of God, dwelling in the most fertile and fruitful country on the earth, lay down to die of hunger on the road-side? They died victims of English misof hunger. And even then the wretched pit-tance flung to them amounted but to a few thousand dollars. The Sultan of Turkey, a Mahometan gave more than the Christian Queen of England. The Irish people do not forget this; they love not England or her queen. They never acknowledged her right to rule their

MANUFACTURING IRISH " OUTRAGES."-THE heart of Baron Munchausen would fairly have leaped for joy over one of the last aggrarian outrage stories. It came from Monasterevan. A young man named, Coyle was the hero, He was sitting in his house in the evening, when a miscreant fired at him through the widow. The bullet grazed his head, and found a grave in the wall close by. The miscreant made good his escape. Of course, as poor Mr. Coyle is an agent to the Marquis of Drogheda, the fiend in seems there may be some connexion with the plot against the Czar's life of which our police have been informed.

A London correspondent says:

As agant couriers of the Czar, a number of the members of the St. Petersburg detective police arrived in London last week, and have been placed in relatious with Scotland Yard. It seems that there are suspicious that some attempt may be made upon the life of the Emperor during his solourn in London, and that these officers have been sent here to concert measures for his safety. We are so unaccustomed to attempts at political assassination here that the strange method of exerting his benevotence for the sake of the wholesome consequences, or if he wished to amuse himself by hearing guesses as to the "miscreant," we must admit that the contrivance is full of originality. Mr. Coyle must be a wag in his way, but his way of being waggish has the fault of pushing him into a police court. "Dublin Weeldy News."

An old Mexican miner, working on the creek

day of two after their arrival in such unmistak. An order excan miner, working on the crew able Russian garb as to proclaim who and what below Hornitas, a few days since, picked up a they were.

Business Directory

We have compiled the following Business Direcory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be ound a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the Nationalist, each customer may rest assured of corteous treatment and good value

MUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and lission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

OOTS AND SHOES.

M F Walsh, 905 % Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third. Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American

iall). John Leddy, 123 Fourth, corner Minna street. John W McCl re. 382 Bowery, New York city. John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome

Sanking.

Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner
Montgomery and Market streets.

Brass and Steam Fitters.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First treet. Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

CUTLERY.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Steven

CIGARS AND TOBACCO: B C Duffy, 930 Market street, corner Powell. Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand. Bush street. Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

OMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D Sweeny's Co., Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay CONFECTIONERS, Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washingto

and Jackson. Carpers, &c.— Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny. ORY GOODS.

Gleson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market treet, bet een Fifth and Sixth.

John C Talbot & Co., 28 Kearny street.

Drug Stores.

Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets Dr. S. H. Roberts, 142% Fourth street, near Howard.

FLOURING MILLS, &C. Green & Bigley, nursks Mills, 210 Sacramento street GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

PROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 Errst street, cor Howard a
cor Tweltth and Folsom streets. Toner & Co., No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter stree

ide).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, be Mission and Howard.

P.T. Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

Mariposs Store, Ohris. Kerrins, 1419 Folsom street

HATTERS, O. I. V. McGaun, 25 Third street.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.

Washington Hotel, 427 and 229 Second street.

Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.

Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Fro. 1 street, bet Pacific and Broadway.

South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, n ar Third.

Golden Eagle Hotel, 462, 464 and 466 Broadway street.

Central Hotel, 814 and 816 Samone street.

New Franklin House, 321 Pacific street.

P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Ierchant street.

M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

M Coeney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Glay St.

R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.

San Rafael Livery and Sale St. bles, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

MEDICALL

Paul M Brenan, 127. Montgomery street.

Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.

Dr D Callaghan, 622 Folsom Street.

Dr D Doherty, 519 Sacramento st., cor Leidesdorff.

X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, Et o, Nevada.

MERCHART TATIONS W 11 Seece, sell dilw ebrushem John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel). N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie), 2011/2 M Shert, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

MILLINESS.

Mrs. Dillon & Kenesly, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market, first coupil in anoisoirtest on tall Minnons, Pictures, ac.

D Drady, 248 Fourth street, bet Meward and Folsom Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street, at Junioral Missellaneous, Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactury 211 and 213 Sacrements of the street.

Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.

O'Donewan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steam
hip Co, New York.

San Francisco Cordage Co, 511 and 513 Front street. Sim Francisco Cordage Co. 611 and 613 Front street.

California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory

or, Folsom and 16th streets.

Wm J Blythe, Band Master 54 Irish Regt, N.G.O.

Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street. Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

PRINTING HOUSES.

John H Casmany & Co. 409 Washington street.

Cosmopolitan Printing Co. 505 Clay street. SEWING MACHINES.
REPRESENTED THE PROPERTY OF THE SERVICE AND COST.

gainst the interests of a cases were the Stoves and Tinware, J. M. Bryan, 130 80 street, Willemoniu gaired sabi partial and unfair. But saying onk sayro, sair Geo T hant, See CO 3 & vinal T Geo of the new regime, the interests of the though

Geo T. Hanly, & Co, 928 Market street.

UNDERTARMS,
James McGinn, 417 Market street.

Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

Winzs And Lujoung.

Hand Francisco Hall, and Recheb Court, A Kelly, 846
Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.

P F Bridy, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.

P J McMahom, Russ House, Saloon, Montgomery street.

P J Tannian, 24 Third street.

Dally & Ward, 311 Gacramento street, bet Front and

Davis, Yate's Branch Sa oon, cor Third and Market streets. Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon,546 California street Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth stre.t, bet Minns and How

ard.

J H Dougherty & Co. 515 California streets.

A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.

Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.

Celtic Club House, T F Baines, 1922 Market street.

M J Ryan, 468 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal.

Thos O Nell, S E cor Washington and Seventh street.

Oakland, Cal.

Oakland, Cale vin in Todd to and vin a sid vin Cunningham & Parker. 654, 654 and 658 Howard street

MATTHEW 10'BRIEN, JOYIST PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

1136 Market street.

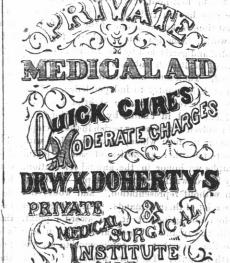
adi il SAN FBANCISCO adi torito mao All work warranted Jobbing promptly ttended to out shussbod gains in [wh21-tf a

LAFAYETTE BREWERY 725 Second Street. THOMAS GROGAN AND A. ANSETT,

business is de meant on the bars, will sur

HILL OUPROPRIETORS, lo sollaitate

MEDICAL.



(FOUNDED IN 1853.) No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff stree (a few doors below the What Cher House.) Privatentrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound at entific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Dis-eases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kinneys, Didestrive and Gentro-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz.: Sephilis, in all its forms and stages; Sr. Minal, Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; Gonorshoea, Gleff, Stractures, Nooture, Nal and Diurnal Emissions, Srxual Debility, Diseases of the Lung Lemissions, Srxual Debility, Diseases of the Administration of the Bladder and Kinneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veractly from men of known respectability and high standing in wise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and timplicit secrecy. DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following

DR. DOMERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty vars.

of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A Case of GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY —Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe i should make you some written acknowledgment, for your feews small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has

removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, it you have any doubts as to whom you should empley, ask. DB. DOHLERTY for my address, and call and see me. If keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible curses for Gonnorheas, elect, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am. Dettor, very truly yours.

San Erantiaco, June 16th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, Al. 10, 1864.

June, A. D. 1864. Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remark-

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermalorrham.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afficied with that fearful disease known as Spermator-rhem. To Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the mostalarming symptoms, as lweskness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dinness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind; too, was sifected to such an extent as to, seriously impair, my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distinct, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I smployed the very best medical talent I could find, and spend several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his feel for treatment was so reasonable. I determined to try, him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself queer his care; in one weak! found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly milited, I subscribe myself from general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to Termales, she should go of write at once to the celeptrate femile doctor. W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and constitutions of Callifornia. Let no false delicate prevent on increase in their families; should write or

whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent at increase in their families; should write or call at DB. W. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help, will live see a families of the control of the c

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the Patients (male or remaie) residing in any part of we country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be field most bacred. The Ductor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal consistency will be unprecessory as instructions for

off the case be fully and candidy described, personneunication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself including the remedies, will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter of parcel so transmitted.

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Dr. Doherty has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatornica, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Deblity consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent water by mail on receipt of six cents in possess stamps for return postage. Address.

W. H. DOHERTY, M. D., apatf

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SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 13, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the bigher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and bellef; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely fresh character and knowledge, and to that race it would give ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any with their ness and launch on with their navy, the har-bors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms." THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL. Oct. 25th, 1863.

We have some delinquent subscribers, must rely on their promptitude to meet our heavy expenses. We are anxious to make the IRESH NATIONALIST penses. We are anxious to make the latter our subscrib the best Irish paper in America, and if all our subscrib are were prompt we should be able to do so. The amounts in each individual case may seem ridiculously small, but collectively they publish the paper.

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this rely on the aid of every Irishman in America race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscribe.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure r gencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Postage on the Irish Nationalist.

The legal rate of postage on the Irish Na-TIONALIST addressed to its regular subscribers, in the United States, is 20c. per annum, or 5c. per quarter PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the Post-office where it is delivered. If any higher rates are demanded, report the fact to this office.

THOMAS DUGGAN, Graniteville, Nevada county, is authorized to act as agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST. We hope the friends of Irish Independence will aid him in procuring subscribers, and thereby aid that cause.

Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

We are now approaching one of the most important anniversaries of the world's history—that of the Declaration of American Independence. It is now nearly one hundred years ago, since that devoted band of patriots, with him who has been well called "The Father of his Country," at their head, having conducted what was at first regarded as a hopeless struggle for seven years, through toil and hardship, to a tempts to atone for real and tangible wrongs by successful conclusion, issued that famous De- smooth speeches and apparent sympathy; but claration. If those men could see to-day that it is a very common one. Some people appear country which they then founded in doubt and to think that they may indulge in every kind of trial! A nation of forty million people, unit insult and outrage, and that the victum is more ing under its broad flag representatives of than repaid for all by a condescending sympathy. every nationality, the premier Republic of the and a few honied words. Victoria goes even world, before which the effete monarchies of further. She is conscious, at least she must be Europe sink into insignificance. Since then if she is in possession of her senses, that she the resources of this mighty continent have and hers have rendered their very name odious been opened up, as they never would have been to the Irish people by the acts perpetrated by had the country remained under the repressive them, and under cover of their authority; yet increased every year, fertile tracts have been an infinite favor, that she purposes making a opened to the influence of civilivation; great Royal visit to Ireland. Surely such sympathy cities have sprung up where once was the bound- would be charming if it were not ludicrous, less prairie or the untrodden desert; and at the such condescension would be inappreciable if it present day the American flag waves over every were not insulting. In what does this Royal climate and every race in its own vast dominions, and passes, unquestioned and respected, at the visit her dutiful Irish subjects, (if she can find peak of its men-of-war, or from the masts of its such,) she will drive in procession through the

to celebrate with thankfulness on our great aufamily as a festival, and the Fourth of July is and perhaps by the blatant members of a city peoples, that she was not always so, that a single century ago she was a mere dependency of the British Crown, a colony laboring under all the English government; that the tyrant foreigner af her accursed tyranny. Can they forget that proportionately. Hundreds of stores in every ills and disabilities which seem inseparable from

the world. America was a colony, fortified, ful owners are forced to choose between the alpressed as British subjects must ever be oppressed. Then some brave men recognized the right of their country to independence. Their noble souls revolted at the sight of a mighty continent held in chains by any nation, and they resolved to free her or perish in the attempt. These are the men whom, in conjunction with a thousand other memories of sad or joyful triumphs we honor in the annual celebration They laid down their broad principle-" No taxation without representation," and would not abate a jot of their demands. They fought for freedom and gained it at the sword's point, despite the tyrants. These are the men and a blight upon Erin's fruitful fields, when her these the acts that we commemorate on the Fourth of July. They are worthy of a nobl memorial in the peoples' heart for ever, and on the day especially consecrated to them we trust of the Royal coffers was held back from the who, we are convinced, only wait to be reminded. We would urge on all our friends who are in arrears that it is impossible to publish a paper on credit, and that we ing that attempted to debat a certain section of Potentate far exceeded that of free and enrepressed, and Irish and Catholics will take the

> July, ninety-eight years ago. . certain time, would emulate that of America. And when the patriotic fathers of this land first unsheathed the sword, and flung the banner of Independence on the breeze, they were defying a far more formidable power than England is at present, at least it was so then considered, yet history shows us their rapid, triumphant success and we annually commemorate it with grateful hearts, those of Irish nationality in particular, who know but too well from what a galling niversary of the casting off of the most intoler- to its effects. We have to consider if the bene able and degrading yoke that has ever been im-

and beneath an acknowledged Irish Flag.

will be worthy of the great event it commemo-

rates. But we also owe a duty to the land of

draw us from. We have yet to observe the an-

niversary of Irish independence on Irish soil,

A ROYAL VISIT. It is a curious system of reparation that atnt of England The population has she now announces, with an air of conferring visit consist? Her most gracious Majesty will ant-marine, throughout every quarter of streets of Dublin, which will be lined with police and military, she will go to the Castle, the habitable globe.

We have much then to remember, and much perhaps the most deservedly executed spot, from its associations, on Irish soil to-day. She sary. A birth-day is ever observed in a will be cheered by native and imported flunkies.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST. had a firm foot-hold on her shores—ay, even the pomp and pageantry and wealth displayed part of the city will be vacant, nor will there be just alluded, have been the leading subject of guarded and garrisoned by the British, and op- ternatives of starvation or exile? And this is a piece of premeditated policy—this gratuitous with all its pros and cons, and adopted as the easiest and cheapest mode of reconciling what they consider a disaffected people. Disaffected, yes; but not so much at the abscence of English Royalty as at its ever present and damaging influence. The Queen must seek other means to eradicate from the memory of the Irish that she had the prerogative of pardon for those who dared all for patriotism, and that she failed to exercise it. No Royal visit can make us forget that when the dreadful famine settled down like le died in the ditch by the slow agony of the English Relief Works, or by the more merciful, because quicker starvation, the abundance our people from joining in the truly national lightened England. She may pass through Irefestival has, we are happy to say, been promptly land in all the procession of court and grandeur, she may be toasted and applauded by hird place in the commemoration to which they are flunkies, yet the heartiest cheer will ring from entitled by the services of their ancestors in the the mass of the people when she leaves; for it old struggle which culminated on the Fourth of will at least be typical of her final departure from the land that she and her advisers have For Irishmen this celebration has a special done so much to desolate. There is noththe BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AME- interest. We cannot forget that the position of ing in history to induce the Irish people to Arca. To do this we have made arrangements. Ireland now is almost precisely analogous to welcome her to their country. There is much which involve great expense, to meet which we that of America before the inauguration of that to inspire contempt, and even a stronger feeling. great revolution. No one could have predicted but nothing to call for love, or for the cead mille who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish at that time the complete success of the Ameri- failthe which would be warmly and unhesitatcan arms, and the unprecedented growthof the ingly extended to her humblest evile. Try the nation, which has gone on so rapidly ever since. experiment. See how much genuine enthus-No country under toreign rule, especially under lasm and rejoicing will be evoked by the pro-English, can develop its internal resources. It posed expedient, and the English ministers will subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge is against the interests of the oppressors to suf- have a plain proof of what they pretend to be on their friends of Irish birth and sympatny to fer them to do so, except so far as such wealth ignorant of—the true temper of the Irish people. can be diverted to their own aggrandizement. As for the visit's allaying in any measure the rea and no people understands this better than the sonable dissatisfaction of the Irish people, she English. Hence arises the present poverty of might as well "go stand upon the shore, and Ireland. The round world does not contain a bid the flood-tide bate its usual height." In spot embracing in such a small compass so fact, there is at present scarcely a concession nany natural advantages. Once freed from the short of complete and immediate independence repression of foreign policy its increase, for a which would satisfy the bulk of the Irish people, and a paltry expedient like the projected

Royal visit is as useless as it is contemptible. LOCAL OPTION

The anti-license agitation which has achieved

Individual Rights, and the Rights of

uch an un expected success in various parts of this State threatens to attain a magnitude which challenges our most serious consideration. The yoke we have been delivered. It remains for question does not turn on the unquestionably deliterious effect of liquor taken in excess, nor deliterious effect of liquor taken in excess, nor to acquire the right to celebrate a day such as does it rest in the assumption of the crusaders we will soon see celebrated here, as the an- that nearly every ill of the flesh is attributable posed on any nation. From the conduct of the ation of the Local Option Law are at all com-Irish on many a battle field we know how they mensurate with the losses it would entail, or if, can fight; from their conduct in the American in other words, the anti-license party have ad-Revolution we know how they can fight for Freedom. We are citizens of this country, and can celebrate here with joy the acquisition of that independence which our countrymen of old that no restrictions in liquor traffic have ever the support of operated to materially decrease drunkenness. of a full fledged canard comes from a German of our birth which no ties of adoption can with-lraw us from. We have yet to observe the anor its resultant in crime. The temperance party lessly again and again, in America and elsewhere. But unquestionably their success would de Harcourt has announced to the government close out the retail dealers altogether, and would seriously injure, and totally alter the character of the wholesale business. Both of these are of shuttlecock of the Count; the highly reverent important branches of business in this city and State, and furnish employment to thousands outside of those regularly engaged. Apart from the legality of the law, which still remains to be tested, it is manifestly unjust on the face of it. It is a piece of special legislation, levelled against the interests of a class, and as such, besides being unconstitutional in this country, is partial and unfair. But, argue the supporters of the new regime, the interests of the minority, must always give place to those of the many in that lies the foundation of all law. True. order and most been made, before and will, I But, because a few habitual debauchees cannot exist without excesses, does that furnish an argument for levelling a death blow at one of the most important businesses in the State? It would seem not. Have these fanatics, who the Mouarchy should be restored. "Tis very fancy doubtless they are doing the country inber of hard-working, industrious men whom their precious reforms would tarn out of em- on the question of the Flag. Neither the of her own. Mark the contrast, Col. Donohue ployment? or the amount of capital which their country nor, the army would have hal the is one of the defendants in the suit brought by movement would withdraw from the State? Al-ready the effect of their ill-advised movement that won Alsace and Lorraine for the one (Trihas been felt by the wholesale dealers, and who can ever horridly from the uncertainty of the last three predict the effect of fanaticism? Everyone been proclaimed at Bordeau, France would the birth-day of the American Nation. How mob which would cheer Beelzabub if he made a fervor, this exemplary zeal to reform suffering have got far better terms, and would be now in secure her cause. It is a disgrace to the Press, mob which would cheer Beelzabub if he made a fervor, this exemplary zeal to reform suffering have got far better terms, and would be now in secure her cause. It is a disgrace to the Press, mob which would cheer Beelzabub if he made a fervor, this exemplary zeal to reform suffering the production of the pressure of the production of the pressure of the press then should it be celebrated? With rejoicing as the natal day of the greatest nation of the world, with hope, as we see our country every day taking onward strides in the van-guard of civilization and power, with a chastened and tempered memory of those who laid down their tempered memory of those who laid down their lives to make us what we are, or who died ere they make us what we are, or who died ere they could see their sould see their seed work advanced to its they could see their good work advanced to its wonderful fruition. For we must not forget, in contemplating the America of to-day, and admiring her commanding position among the peoples, that she was not always so that a single anny before their eyes in their own country? john will supplant the public class, and the summary of a not over-long document. I don't It is not Victoria's presence that we want. It is statistics of drunkenness will be unaltered. The know that I need have troubled you with even her abscence, complete and perpetual, and with crockery and glass dealers, whose principal this much, but I'm grateful to these press hers the abscence of every minion and accessory business is dependant on the bars, will suffer gentlemen that they said their say so shortly.

please anybody—even the ladies.

of reform because we make a stand against this dictory oracles, especially as there was a denial last dangerous project, neither are we more in- given to the "inspiration" of the semi-official bors, but if reform cannot be introduced without as the Legitimist papers were not without a destruction we say "Let it alone." This is a sort of semi-demi-officiality of their own—two. different aspects. We will refer to the subject Minister shows that in this peculiar case at least, Many a man has been led away by a false enthusiasm to do what he afterwards regretted. It shall not be our fault if every possible phase by the constitutional laws, the means of exercisof this agitation is not thoroughly ventilated ing during seven years for the good of France, before the city is required to passa final opinion | the power that has been conferred on him. on its merits.

WELL DONE!

We are glad to learn that the committee of rrangements for the coming Fourth of July have pronounced against the intolerance which had intruded into their counsels, and have practically endorsed the arguments which we advanced last week, by unanimously accepting the resignation of Mr. Silas Sellick. We expected nothing less from them, and feel convinced that they will be more than repaid for the abscence of their recalcitrant member by the harmony which their future action will induce amongst all creeds at the approaching celebration. To open a question of religion, and through it a question of original nationality, on such an occasion was not only an unwarrantable wrong to all Catholic Americans, but was a deliberate and uncalled for insult to the committee who were obliged to listen to it. It was equivalent to gratuitously impugning in a single breath their nationality, their humanity, and their common sense. We said enough last week to demonstrate the absolute absurdity (to use a charitable term) of Mr. Sellick's motion; and the committee have passed upon his conduct in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired; vindicating, as it does, the rights of their countrymen, and their own honor. We trust that no mere obstacles will be thrown in the way of a unanimous and successful celebra-

OUR PARIS LEITER.

Paris, May 23d, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist. Sir: --You may learn with a considerable degree of certainty, if you have any desire for this eculiar sort of knowledge, that the Count de Chambord has not been here at all. The Union, the accredited organ of the Count, after allow ing all the Gobe mouches to gape for a full fortand bull stories. The last specimen, however, that the "King" has just set out for France. While irreverent journalists of the Bonapart.st and other persuasions have been making a sort representatives of the Royalist and the Catholic (these adjectives, which most certainly have no necessary connection, nearly always go together here) Provincial Press have been deliberating at Yours. Here are shortly the conclusions these wiseacres have come to: The National Assembly will fail in its mission if it allows itself to be dissolved before restoring the Monarchy. There is no safety for France in the order and liberty (this is an observation that take of his hospitality while there. The invitzbourg letter, the true principles on which much to be regretted that the Assembly should

as he now has on Ireland, and his power was in such a scene are in a great measure gathered any inducement to recoupy them. Business discussion for the last week. There have been at that time reckoned as one of the greatest in from the fertile fields of Ireland, till their right- will stagnate and in a few months the city will all sorts of guesses as to what the ministry last decade. So much damage may be done by Legitimist and Clerical papers (Union, Universe, fanaticism when once mounted on a dangerous Monde) contending that the government ment to insult to the Irish race—weighed in conclave hobby. It is to be hoped that the voters of let things rest as they were, and hal in fact yieldthis city have a more clear sighted view of their ed to the Extreme Right; while the semi-official own interests than to allow the prosperity and organs (Français, Soleil, Presse) stated that the progress of the community to be paralyzed to laws for putting the Septennate into shape were to be pressed forward immediately. The general We do not wish to be considered as opposers public were somewhat puzzled by these contraclined to excuse intemperance than our neigh- (or to use the French word) officious press, and very important consideration, and one involv- if not more, of the ministry belonging to their ing large interests, as well as presenting many party. A late speech, however, of the First again, and continually, as we consider it one the officious papers were not meddling with which cannot be too plainly stated to anyone. matters beyond their ken. M. de Broglie says: "We all wish that the Marshal should, as soon as possible, receive from the National Assembly This is the necessary condition in order that that power should give the country the advantages she expects from it: the protection of manufactures and commerce, security for all interests, the revival of general prosperity, and the maintenance in the midst of peace, and in the presence of the foreigner, of the dignity of France." If the Septennate does only one-half of what M. de Broglie expects, it would be a very wonderful institution indeed; but I don't mean to discuss the advantages or disadvantages of the Septennate now. The Assembly has given the Marshal a seven years lease of power, and I think it should in all fairness give him proper facilities for utilizing that power; and I hope (and indeed expect) that neither the Marshal nor Assembly will pay the slighest attention to the maundering folly of the "Royalist and Catholic Press Congress," or any other royalist and ridiculous persons or corporations.

> of what is called the "Incident Piccon," as the tacts of the case are anything but clearly known as yet, and I cannot at all share the natural, but I think excessive anger it has produced among Frenchmen of all parties. Almost the only thing known is that M. Piccon, one of the Savoyard deputies, said something at a private or semi-public banquet in favor of restoring Nice and Savoy to Italy. It is very natural that this should seem very horrible to a Frenchman; but why should it appear any way horrible to you or me? As consistent advocates of the doctrine of nationalities." we cannot have one measure for France and another for all other countries. If the people of Savoy and Nice wish rather to be joined to Italy than to France. no protests of French papers can make it right or proper, that they should be made Frenchmen against their will. As to what they do wish, I simply know nothing. People may talk to me about the plebiscite by which they seemed to give themselves to France; but I give just nothing at all for their plebiscites. This sort of argument would prove perfectly, that the Prince Imperial ought to be immediately made Emperor of France. M. Piccon has resigned his seat as feputy. This is clearly right, whatever else ma" be wrong about his conduct. I wish people were equally scrupulous in other countries. better known to you and me. All this is not to be taken as approval of M. Piccon or his conduct. I know next to nothing of him or his conduct as yet, or of the state of public feeling in Savoy and Nice; therefore neither can I condemn him. I may have something more to say of the "incident Piccon" hereafter.

I have not cared to say anything up to this,

AN IRISH EXILE.

In the San Franciscs Bulletin of the 10th inst. appears the following item of " Court news" as the flunkey press of a monarchial country would head it. Maj. Gaul. Cobb and staff have been invited by Col. Peter Donohue future, no solid alliances, no way of reconciling to visit the Geysers as his guests, and to par-

A CONTRAST.

tation has been accepted. should say, be made again) but by the Monar- It is a significant fact that, on the same day change of air that relief and relaxation which she has been deprived of in this city ever since he is reputed worth millions-indeed all the deon others for subsistance, and for means to pro-

Mr. McGanu has returned from the East with a full supply of all shapes of head gear of the newest styles. Any one wanting a new hat cannot do better than inspect his stock at 25 Third St.

The best value in the way of carpets, cloths, ecc. can be obtained at Messrs. Mountain and Raye's, 718 Market St. A visit to their store should not not be omitted by

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 13, 1874.

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THOS. OAKES	Non Jose Santa Clara Co
THOS. UARES	. San vose, Samemento Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELDSa	Cramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN	Julian City, San Diego Co
DEDNARD MCCREESH	rescant City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY	Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.	Virginia City, Nev
BARTHOLOMEW COLUMN.	Gold Hill Nex
WILLIAM REDMOND	
THOMAS WOGAN	Silver City, Ne
JOHN L. REIDY	Merced City, Merced Co

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES

THOMAS CLARKE LUBY

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY-BEING A CURSORY GLANCE AT MY EARLY TRAINING.

I am not, at present at least, about to write a regular autobiography. 1 merely propose to select a series of passages from different periods of my life, and to sketch them for the readers of the NATIONALIST with whatever liveliness of style I can command. A great number of the scenes and incidents, which I shall endeavor to recall from the past, will have reference to our Irish patriotic struggle. I shall not, however, confine myself exclusively, or even rigidly, to Irish national pictures. Indeed I shall frequently endeavor to hit off a whimsical character and paint grotesque incidents, having little or rather no connection at all with Ireland or her cause. If haply my reminiscences shall seem to those who may be obliging enough to read them, to boast little of what can, in any high sense of the term, be deemed instructive, I trust that they will, at least, be found to possess a few slight claims to be called amusing. To begin with the beginning: I was born in

Dublin, on the 15th of January, 1822. Some time previous to this interesting event, my father and mother had taken lodgings in the house (71 Britain street) of an apothecary, named Shaw. Here, then, I made my way, foot-foremost, and not without a good deal of bother to others as well as myself, into the world on the abovenamed day. Indeed, at the moment of my first appearance on this sublunary stage, I was quite appearance on this sublunary stage, I was quite insensible. The application of spirits and the aid of a bellows, however, speedily brought me to. As I am a decidedly little man, so I was then a singularly little infant. I believe I was born with a lucky cap, even a double caul. If so, it has proved the omen of nothing but illluck to me ever since. I had in infancy other struggles for existence. I got whooping-cough when I was only six or eight months old; and, to make matters worse, my mother was compelled to wean me when I had scarcely battled through my first four months. At the age of through my first four months. At the age of eight months I was given over (it would seem I lay for dead) in chicken pock or some other disease of infancy. Yet, in spite of all this early experience of the ills that flesh is heir to. I clung tenaciously to life, seemed, like Mark Tapley, uncommonly cheerful under difficulties. was, at all events, far less addicted to indulgence in howling then the generality of infants, and, in short, ere long became a remarkably healthy child; though my dimensions, indeed, remained, for a considerable time, truy as those of a leprechaun. As a set-off to this, my face was by no means destitute of animation. My eyes were vivid, and my nose stood out with a Caucasian respectability, that put to shame the Ethiopian flatness of most contemporary infantine noses. Indeed I have heard it said, that my face has changed comparatively little during the different stages of my existence.

During the first eighteen years, or so, of my

life, under the influence of my mother, who was a staunch, rather than a strict, Roman Catholic, I imbibed not merely Catholic, but also, to a considerable degree, anti-English sentiments. During the nine following years—five of which I spent with my father in Athlone, and nearly four et boarding-schools-my ideas, such as they were, underwent some modification. Throughout this second period, my associations and surroundings were almost exclusively Protestant and Conservative. When I was about seven years of age, my father, though in his early youth he had been a member of the Church of Rome, most unexpectedly became a clergyman of the Church of England, a step which was the source of bitter agony to my mother and of vague terror to me, who, at that time, had little or no comprehension of its real significance. My father had, I believe, promised my mother, before marriage, never to take this step. He had, on one occasion, actually commenced medical studies; at another time he had resolved on going to the bar, But, by a peculiar ill-fortune, circumstances had nipped both these projects in the bud. His final adoption of the elerical profession was eventually the cause of much domestic misery to my mother and me and to himself even it brought in the end neither

Irish, and especially on Ireland's relations to at least they have not succeeded, thus far, in England, were ill-defined and even contradictiving shape to their power. The so called Catholic press admire the aristocracy; but the tory. While living in Athlone, indeed, and when, subsequently, at Ennis College, and later the Irish lack taste, in the estimation of our the Irish lack taste, in the estimation of our still, at the Clergymens' Sons' School, which perfumed and sweet-sented so-called Catholic was in those days at Edgeworthstown, County press. In one word, the Irish are not a was in those days at Edgeworthstown, County
Longford, I used occasionally to talk a sort of
hearsay conservative and Philo-British jargon,
which I had picked up from my elders. Still I
never, either then or at any other time, felt the never, either then or at any other time, felt the smallest spark of genuine loyalty to English royalty or rule. But what was quite genuine, what was the result of my own independent thought and feeling, was my constant assertion, even in those days, that Ireland ought to get masters alone the care of such earthly things. never, either then or at any other time, felt the back her parliament and that I was "a repealer!" Besides, when a boy, I was never tired of reading the story of the various rebellions of the Irish against English rule. The seeds thus Irish against English rule. The seeds thus told, too, sometimes, what valor the Irish Brisown on a naturally congenial soil were sure gade displayed, a few years since, in defence of the Pope's temporal power. Of such valor, say sooner or later to fructify. In a word, the germ

lier years, more or less influenced the developcompleted my second year when I began to learn my letters; and yet, remote as that momentous event is, I well remember my father's making an alphabet of large letters for me. Long before I had reached the termination of ing the page, used to repeat the words after her. wonder and admiration.

Catholic Press has sunk its nationality in its wrongs and Irish Independence are suffered to emain unto sched. The strictures in the article we copy are well deserved, and are not by any change reprints, adorned with choice extracts from the Loudon Fory Tablet, with a few diluted and Anglicised original "remarks of their The real policy, as well as the truest mercy, own thrown in. often lies in the bold sweep of the surgeon's mife which can eradicate the disease, where a eebler or less confident hand would only acerate, and leave the real seat of the disease intouched. We are indeed, pleased that a ournal of the influence and circulation of the Irish World should have taken up a question which is of such vitally national importance and which we have been too long left to sustain single-handed. That Catholicity is not naturally antagonistic to nationality, no one who has given the subject a thought can hesitate to to affirm; we can even see how the Catholic Press might be so conducted as to infuse a fresh spirit into patriotism. While on the subject the Catholic press, we may notice a statement which recently appeared in the Irish World to the effect that it had been "done out of " \$1000 by the sharp practice of some Western religious paper. We can assure our contemporary that this is no isolated case, though we commend his charity in refraining from more pointed mention. We believe that a few such rebukes as tha administered in the article we copy, would have salutary effect on some of our ultra-religious neighbors, and the Irish World has earned the right of speaking out on the subject; for while its worst enemy cannot accuse it of irreligion, it has consistantly upheld the principles of nationality, and advocated Republicanism every-

where.

The so-called Catholic press of this country fight shy of everything Irish. Why this is so very plain. One would naturally suppose that the Irish, being as they are the most unfinching Catholic people on the earth, ought to find their warmest friends and stoutest defenders maning the so called Chatholic press. Such however, is not so. As Catholics, indeed, the Irish, sybserve a purpose, and their utility is recognized; but as merely Irish, they are but of small account. Such is the estimation of the so-called Catholic press. And yet our so-called Catholic press have grounds of their own for their course of action. The motive perhaps and to himself even it brought in the end neither prosperit, nor happiness. Indeed I might shortly say it was attended with blight to us an During all these years, however, circumstate ces more or less helped to develop a strong feeling of patriotism in my heart. No doubt my youthful ideas on the subject of Ireland and the their course of action. The motive perhaps can be explained by the law of gravitation of affinity. The so-called Catholic press are pro-

In other words, they are told they should forget they are Irish, and should remember only they are Catholics. Our p-ople are constantly told what they have done for the Church. They are of the future rebel was even then lurking in my the so-called Catholic press, the Irish should ever-feel proud. This we don't question. But, what of the valor displayed by the Irish in behalf of Ireland and liberty? Oh! say the books which I was fond of reading in my earlier years, more or less influenced the developlier years, more or less influenced the develop-ment of my character, and as little that some of lish are often told how bravely they endured them helped to give it a patriotic bent. I learned to read at a very early age. In fact I had not completed my second year when I began to constitution on earth but from heresy). The heretical foe robbed you, Irish people, of your lands and property—so say the so-called Catholic press—leaving you a nation of beggars, forcing you to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for stranger peoples, and given my third year, I began to read. At first my ing you nothing in your beggary but kicks and mother used to read aloud for me, and I, watching the page, used to repeat the words after her. factory enough for you to know, O good Irish ing the page, used to repeat the words after her. Presently, however, I used to read to her without this assistance. The first book she put into my hands was a volume of fairy and, I think, other stories, and the second was Goldsmith's History of Rome. Of the contents of the first I only remember the name "Arphu," belonging, I believe, to a fairy prince. I love, however, to wander through fairy-land to this day. The Roman history inspired me with a vehement admiration of heroes, war and liberty. The Roman history inspired me with a vehement admiration of heroes, war and history. All the defenders of Roman freedom were favorites with me. The sternness of the elder Brutus and Manlius Torquatus; the devoted gallantry of Scaevola and Cocles; the republican simplicity of Cincinnatus; the incorruptible honor of the "Admirable Fabricius;" the fortitude of Regulus, which no tortures could vanquish; the generous alacrity of Camillus to save, from the fierce Gauls, the city that had banished him, the military genius and valor of the Scipios; the public virtue of the Gracchi: the dauntless and immovable majesty of the Senate on various occasions when Rome seemed ost—were all to me a source of never-failing wonder and admiration.

The so-called Catholic press are exceedingly won over to the religion; it is only Irish in as far as it is Catho-lic, and the great distinctive questions of Irish and above satisfying the landlord and squaring the grocer—these so-called Catholic editors ready to take from them, and offer them in ex-

> Thus is the style and character of seven tenths of the so-called Cathole press. But this style the Irish people don't very well like. The publishers of those sheets affect astonishment that they cannot raise a decent circulation-that the Irish don't run to them in thousands. But there is no wonder at all about it. The real wonder is that any Irishman, whether by birth or descent, patronizes them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MR. MOGANN RESPECTS ULLY ANNOUNCES TO his old Friends, and the Public generally, that he has recently returned from the kast, with a Large Stock of flars and Cops' suitable for a "I seasons, which he offers for sale at wery reasonable prices."

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

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We will guarantee to furnish any Goods in our line at less price than any other house on the coast.

We have the best assorted stock of Catholic or Irish pictures of any house on the coast.

We will fill Country Orders with promptness, and guarantee that all Goods are delivered in good condition. or money returned.

We will do re-gilding and re-framing at Eastern prices.

Don't forget the number of our Store: 1010 MARKET STREET.

TAXES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AN Act levying a Tax for State purposes, approved March 28, 1874, the Auditor of the City and County of San Francisco has delivered to the undersigned, duplicate Assessment Books for the Fiscal Years 1872-73 and

Notice is hereby given that the Taxes entered on said Books are NOW DUE and payable, and will become DELINQUENT on the FIRST MONDAY OF JULY, 1874. and that unless paid prior thereto, TWENTY FIVE PER CENT, WILL BE ADDED to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN, Tax Collector, City and County of San Francisco.

May 11, 1874.

CENTRAL HOTEL. 814 & 816 SANSOME ST., Near Broadway SAN FRANCISCO.

OUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, NEW-ly built, and well vertilated. The rooms are fur-nished with Spring Bed*, and well arranged for families r single persons.

Board and Lodging per Week from \$5 to \$7. Single

Mesls Twenty-Five Cents.

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THIS HOUSE IS NEWLY BUILT AND FURNISHED THIS HOUSE IS NEWLY BUILT AND FURNIMED In the manchent for the accommodation of the traveling pulse in general. The rooms are turnished with spring brus, and well arranged for families and single persons. The table is always supplied with the best the market affects. Second to none in the city.

Board and Lodging, pr Week, \$5 00 to \$6 00; per Day, \$4 00. Free Coach to the House.

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Always on hand an excellent Stock of Superior

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AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

MLLE. MARIE AIMEE

French Opera Bouffe Company

FRIDAY June 12th Benefit of Mons EMILE JUTEAU, and last night of LA: FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. Clairette Angot, M'lle Marie Aimee; Ange Fiton, Mons. Emile Juteau. Interlude between the second and third Acts, Duetr of the Dragons de Villars, sung by M'lle Alinee and Mons. Juteau; Conference on L'Homme Femme of Alex, Dumas, by Mons, Deschamps, La Bonns Anne, sung by M'lle Boland.

SATURDAY—LE PETIT (last time) Matince, Sunday June 18th—LES BRIGANDE;

MONDAY MEXT—Off-mbache's great success, LA VIE PARISIENNE (Life in Paris.) Aimee as Gabrielie; Juteau in Euc characters.

Musical Conductor. hat hat Distanted the G. Van Ghele

Opera Books, the only correct edition, for sale at the Theatre.

PALAGE AMPHITHEATRE. Cor. New Montgomery and Mission sts., EVERY EVENING.

Also, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. FIRST WEEK OF THE

Great Dockrill-Kenebel PARISIAN CIRCUS TROUPE !

Mile Dockrill, the Equestrian Queen. MONS KENEBEL. only Grotesque who cru make you lauga

MONS. DOCKRILL Will introduce his Wond-rful Horse, ELLINGTON, Supported by a Host of Stars and the Finest Stud of Horses in the World.

Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 o'clock: Matines performances, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commence at 2 o'clock. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

P. J. McMahon. HOME AGAIN AT THE RUSS HOUSE SALOON

MONTGOMERY STREET, mylo-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimon'ais published by prominent citizens of Elko. Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the s easy return of it to those who have been baid, oblige s, easy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look up a it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The Ello In-dependent says: "A decoction of white Sage will accom-plish more in restoring bald he-ds, fastening (siling hair-and renovating and giving hea, thy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it is this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Destor will resp a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every fruggist. None g nume without the signsture of L frank, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper, ABRAMS & CARROLL, General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L Terry. Elbo, Nevada,

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 13, 1874.

THE SOUTHERN SOLDIER ON DECORA-

BY "SINGLELINE," (DR. GALLY.)
In the turpentiny woods of the old Carliny State There's an opening, and a cabin made of logs, Far away from all the plots of the heads we call the

great; And 'twas there I lived, and hunted with my dogs. I knew but very little, and but little cared to know, Of the doings of the Government and such : I heard that there were speeches and heaps to say and do Up to Congress, but to me it all was Dutch.

After many moons of wooing, one day I took a wife In a quiet, simple country sort of way—
I didn't know of fancy things, but loved her as my life, And after that there's little more to say.

We were happy in the cabin till we even thought it fine, With our by-and-by come baby in the woods; And we felt as glad as could be in the ferest of the pine With a very scanty share of worldly goods,

I didn't care for Congress, nor the Leg'slatur' nuthur, And I never owned a nigger in the South; And I never owned a high the high the mouth of the mouth.

But, you see, they got to preaching about freedom And kept a-putting gritty words all around, Till it soured on the people, and the country made a

And the capnon down to Sumter gave a sound. Then the pious went to praying and the fighters went to

And the parsons of the gospel went along; And our side was certain they must be in the right, While the other side was surely in the wrong.

If it hadn't been for that, you bet we couldn't a-kept Through as many awful battles as we did!
But the parsons put it to us in the sacramental cup. And we thought it was our duty that we did.

'Cause I fought, I'm not a thief, a murderer, or liar, More than other follows are who fought me. The preacher prayed for courage, and the captain halloed "Fire " 37078 710 70 7000 So I blazed away as sharp as I could see.

But it used to touch my feelings till it fairly made m

me, When we both sides came up marching on the deadly

To the music of "The girl-I left behind me." Behind me !-ah, behind me, in the piney woods behind

And the man I was to shoot at—how was he? Wasn't his heart also crying, "Will she ever see, or find

Wheel I'm sluin among the slain that now must be?"

I have bought some bits of ribbon, and I'll own up clean From the Bottom of the heart that holds my wife,

I shall trim my little people with the red and white and So to teach them I'm forgiving all the strile.

For to morrow is to sorrow as a Sunday is to God-Day that whispers to the living, "Don't lorget?"

And we shall go with flowers to the soldiers in the sod,
There to sing; "O boys we may be happy yet!"

I'd like if I could never think of battles I have fought, *And if all bould be forgetting and forgot have fashed M. The scenes that I have shuddered in and lives that I have

d and foe were falling with the

But, you see, I can't forget it, though I heartly forgiv As I pray to be forgiven, like a brother : And I only ask true Union where a citizen may live In the love he bears life babies and their mother

God bless us all ! we've got to live and learn from on To make mistakes and blunders too, and right then Let any entside nations give this Union any bother, And—Hey I what? you bet your life we'll fight them

An Interesting Body of People

A very interesting body of people are the Line taken back by the Alscrity. Their islands are so low and flat that, were it not for the cocos-nut trees, they would not be seen from a ship till it came close upon them. These Line men more resemble the New Zealandersthan any other race in the South Seas, not excepting even the Kanakas, For the most part they are of an olive com-plexion, and, have long straight black hair, which falls in shaggy masses over their shoulders. Both sexes are tall and shapely, and many of the men are elaborately

of petty republic. A more revengeful people never lived. Vendettas equalling or surpassing those of Corsica in ferocity and persistance to chapter of years. The principal weapon which they use to carry out their vengeance is weapon which they use to carry out their vongeance is that horrible implement, a shark's-tooth knife. This consists of a flat blade of wood, to which shark's teeth as sharp and cutting as resorn are affixed with sinnet on either side. This knife, or rather saw, inflicts the most frightful gashes, and it is rare indeed to see a Tokalau man or woman unmarked with some bideous scar. Their delight with European knives is such that they at once wish to make trial of them upon one another. In their native condition they frequently get drunk on cocca-nut toddy, and then run amuck, killing whomsdever they may encounter. So much is this the case that any white man who proposes to take up his abode on their islands for a time is at once taught to climb a cocca-nut tree.

Even a Tokalau man, when drunk, cannot climb. They for a time is at once taught to climb a coccoa-nut tree.

Even a Tokalau man, when drunk, cannot climb. They
are particularly shifted in making mata, hats, ich, and
soon become expert carpenters. Unfortunately, too, they
have suffered more than any others from hidnapping.
Some islands have been completely depopulated, and one
at least was deprived of all its women in order that
"wives" might be provided for the Chinamen at work at
Tahiti.—Pall Mall Gazette.

dike, Nevada.

Coercion in Ireland

With the exception of the military prisoners, it has been generally believed that there were no other persons held in prison for political or semi-political offences in Ireland for some time past. But this belief was altogether a mistake, for it is now proven that there are men languishing in prison in Ireland for the past three coning in prison in Ireland for the past three or four years unknown to any save their friends and the authorities, and without knowing the reason why they are thus basely incarcerated in reason why they are thus basely incarcerated in living tombs. We volunteer to say that in all his experience of the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons, Mr. Gladstone has failed to unveil a a grosser cutrage than this. There are no political disturbances in the country—there is no action being taken by the people, except what is strictly within the law, and yet we find men torn from their families and cast into foul and loathsome dunneous without receiving the and loathsome dungeons without receiving the slightest information as to the crime they are

accused of.

Within the past few weeks one of those cases has come to light in the court of Queen's Bench, has come to light in the court of Queen's Bench, Dublin. A young man named Casey, the son of a Meath farmer, was arrested in December, 1871, under what the Government is pleased to call the Peace Preservation Act, and lodged in jail. He has since languished there without knowing for what, and has never once been brought to a trial. When his case was brought before the presiding judge, that high-toned functionary did not know the slightest thing about the did not know the slightest thing about the matter, and asked the unfortunate man's lawyer on what charge his client had been arrested. Of course the lawyer was in total ignorance too, and we suppose so was everyone else, save some insignificant scion of the Royal Irish Constabulary who, for some private grudge, or to satisfy the malignant hate of a venomous land agent,

procured the arrest of Casey.

It would be impossible for such a state of things to exist in any country save enlightened England, boasting as she ever does, under all the advancement of the nineteenth century. We have no doubt but there are nymerous other have no doubt but there are numerous other cases of this kind, the warrants for which are stowed away in some musty pigeon-hole in Dublin Castle, while the arrhappy victims pine

under the tortures of Kilmainham or or Mountjoy.

Another instance of the existence of coercion
in Ireland has been waited across the Atlantic
during the week. Some burglars, being hard
pressed for something to steal, paid a visit to the Cork military barracks, and seeing nothing more worthy of their light-fingered art, conclu-nocent citizens were fortunate arrested of suspection and lodged in jail, to await a trial which, perhaps, shall never take place. In the face of these things we cannot be made believe that operation laws do not exist in Ireland, netwith. standing what the British press may say to the contrary .- American Gael

High Offices In Ireland.

A correspondent writes to us with reference to the number of Irishmen holding places as heads of departments in the government of Ireland. The matter is one of great public interest and importance, and a survey of the principal offices importance, and a survey of the principal offices shows a state of things by no neans favorable to Irishmen. Thus, talking the chief departments of the Service, we find the post of Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paymaster filled by Mr. Herbert Murray, an Englishman. Sir Alfred Power, an Englishman, is at the head of the Local Government Board; Colonel M'Kerlie, a Scotchman presides at the Board of Works; the head of the Customs is a Scotchman Mr. Campanda, another Scotchman, Mr. Crawford, is Comptroller of the Inland Revenue Board. Again, Sir John Stuart Wood, an Englishman, is at the head of the Constabulary glishman, is at the head of the Constabulary Department; while Colonel Lake, also an En glishman, has the control of the Metropolitan Police. The Chief Secretaryship is held by an Englishman, Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Only one post comparable, for impertance and responsibility to these is held by an Irishman, and, let us add, a Catholio—Mr. Keenan C.B., Resident Commissioner of Education. But even here there seems to exist a practical distinction to the detriment of the Irishman. The office to which the place Mr. Keenan fills is analogous is that of Chief Commissioner of the Local Gorement Board. Yet, the head of that department receives a salary of £2,000 per annum, while Mr. Keenan is paid only £1,500. It cannot be argued that the duties of the Chief Comnot be argued that the duties of the Chief Commissioner are in any way more weighty than those discharged by Mr Keenan; nor does his office exceed in public importance that of head of the Education Department. The virtual monopoly of nearly all the principal offices in the Irish Government service by functionaries who are not bushmen is decidedly unsatisfactory. This has not usen caused by the lack of Irishmen fully compatent to do or to direct the business of these departments. With all respect for the gentlemen who now preside over them, we think an Irishman, as a consequence of his institutionality, much litter to fill an Irish office in the institutionality, much litter to fill an Irish office as a consequence of his institutionality, much litter to fill an Irish office as a consequence of his institutionality, much litter to fill an Irish office as a consequence of his institutionality, much litter to fill an Irish office as a consequence of his institutionality. The principal offices in the Irishmen and the principal offices in the Irish generally known that you can a postal card cavorting over Europe by sintaching a one cent stamp to it. Hen you wish to remind a customer of that lift count he or she went away and forgot all settling, why it costs little to do it, and the sult may be a great success.

An Iowa clergyman, who had a don party lately, has been enough to last thirty year.

California will, it is thought, this year duced 12,000,000 gallons of wine, value \$3,500,000, and 2,000,000 pounds of rail than either a Scotchman or an Englishman. It is unnecessary to dwell on the contrast present. the time during which they will remain under water is amazing, and, asmed with a limit, they will absolutely go out, as the Maories are said to have gone, and fight a shark in the open sea, 'rarely rating to kell him. This singular race has apparently no havellary chiefs. There is a certain respect and deference paid to the elders, but equality reigns in the main, and each island forms a sort of petty republic. A more revengeful people never lived the headship of departments in freight has been charged against us as a fault of national character, but the last as they stand not only excuse but justify discontent.

A shocking occurrence is reported from Norfolk. One day last week, five boys named Walter Walbrow, 12; Charles Waters, 9; John Cuttle 6; George Waters, 6; and Albert Parker. 7, were playing on the common, when the latter was pushed by his companions into a pool having about a foot of water in it. When he got out, he was thrown in bodily. This seems to have been repeated more than twice, and further, the boys kicked him as he was scrambling out, the result being that the lad was so injured he could not get home, and was left on the bank, where he died during the night. The surgeon who looked at the body formed the impression that the child had a great and violent struggle with death, for the hands were clenched, and pieces of grass were between the fing-A shocking occurrence is reported from Nored, and pieces of grass were between the fing-ers, will his countenance bore an expression of anxiety, dread, and fear. The inquest was opened, but adjourned.

The East African Slave Trade—A Terrible Story.

A correspondent, of the Belfast Weekly Exminer says:

"The Daphne has just arrived from Madagascar, having had the good luck to capture the finest prize that has been made for several years. It appears that on March 13, while on eruising in the the vicinity of Cape St. Andrew, she sighted a dhow standing in for the land, and after the exciting chase of more than three hours she succeeded in bringing her to, but not until eight or ten shots had been fired, the last two of which struck the water within a few feet of her. She proved to be a large dhow of 200 tons, and at the time of capture had 230 slaves tons, and at the time of capture had 230 slaves and forty others, consisting of the guard, crew, and slave owners on board. She had sailed from a town within twenty miles of Mozambique eight days previously, and having lost thirty slaves on the passage, she must have no less than 300 souls on board at the time of her departure. It is easy to see that though a large dhow, the crowding must have been terrible and in consequence the sufferings of the wretched victims indescribable. It is said that papers found in the dhow clearly prove that the slaves found in the dhow clearly prove that the slaves were destined for Nos Beh, where, under the designation of 'engages,' they would be employ-ed by the French sugar planters on that 'almost-the-latest-French annexation; and learn not only the meaning but the beauty of the legend, 'Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite.''

Another Zanzibar correspondent, writing on the 2nd of April, who sends us an account of this capture, which only differs from the fore-going in a few minor points, goes on to say.—

"But what seems so extraordinary is that, after making so fine a seizure, she did not at once proceed to Seychelles and land the poor emaciated wretches, where everything is always in readiness for their reception; moreover, from the place of capture to the Seychelles was only fixed way. True in the south east trade, with fine five days' run in the south east trade, with fine weather all the way. I have it on good authority that, had this course been adopted, not more than five slaves would have died. Instead of this notwithstanding that it was notoriously the bad weather season, the Daphne first of all the bad weather season, the Daphne first of all went to Mozambique and had bad weather all the way, but still only one slave was lost. Then from Mozambique she returned to Madagascar, and on the way encountered a cyclone. The result may be guessed; more than two hundred slaves, naked weak, ill, unsued to the sea, were forced to rough it out on the upper deck through the storm and pitiless rain. I would willingly draw a veil over the rest of this sad story, but publicity is the only safe guard against such a mistake being allowed to take place a second time. I have tried to get at the exact number, but have not been quite successful; however, I am on the right side when I tell you that one tenth of the whole when I tell you that one tenth of the whole were dead within four days of the cyclonethey at any rate have been emancipated. Twen-ty have died since that, so I fancy the survivors would tell a strange story of capture and re-capture if ever they returned to their native

AT a sale, "unsight, unseen," as the boys say, of uncalled for express packages in Providence, the other day, one shrewd Rhode Islander got his eye on a compact, neat-looking package, which he was sure must contain greenbacks or some other blessings in disguise, so he bid up to \$2.50, and secured—several hundred of last year's Democratic State tickets.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF VINES IN FRANCE.—According to reports received from the Departments of the Meurthe, Moselle, Vosges, Aube, Yonne, and Cote d'Or, the damage done by the late frosts to the vines is very considerable. In the Macon district, all the vines situated on low ground were frozen on the night of the 5th. The white grape vines are less injured than the red. The whole loss is estimated at one-half the crop, but the precise details have not yet come to hand,

SHARKS have become so abundant in the har bour of Wellington, N Z, that bathing has been entirely put a stop to.

A boy eleven years old was recently received at the express office at Springfield, Mass., duly labeled and tagged, from Denville, III., the charge being \$12.50.

THERE was a fire in Detroit, the other day and one man in the vicinity was assisted by the neighbors in removing his things, and all the goods that he can find now are three legs of a table and a singed straw bed.

Ir is not generally known that you can send a postal card cavorting over Europe by simply attaching a one cent stamp to it. Hence, if you wish to remind a customer of that little ac-count he or she went away and forgot all about settling, why it costs little to do it, and the re-

An Iowa clergyman, who had a donation party lately, has beans enough to last him thirty year.

California will, it is thought, this year produced 12,000,000 gallons of wine, valued at \$3,500,000, and 2,000,000 pounds of raisins. Forty thousand acres are devoted in this State to the cultivation of the grape crop.

PLEASING NOTOBIETY.—Some wag furnished in San Francisco a photograph of Jake Leese as the correct representative of Chauvis, lieutenant of Vasquez, and by this time, probably, copies of the same are figuring in shop windows of the city, over the \$2,000 reward offered by the Governor. Considering that Chauvis is an Indian of the lowest type and has brutal features of very tripulent expression, our handsome of an of the lowest type and has brutal features of very truculent expression, our hendsome friend, the ex-deputy Sheriff, ought to appreciate the notoriety likely to be given to his physiognomy.—Monterey Democrat.

An inebriated individual precipitated himself down the depot stairs, and on striking the landing, representally apostrophized himself with "If you'd been wanting to come down stairs, why didn't you say so, you wooden-headed old fool, an' I'd a cum down with you an' showed you the way."

THE IRISH PERBAGE—According to a return just issued, there are at the present time 185 peers of Ireland—viz. 2 dukes, 11 marquises, 65 earls, 38 viscounts and 66 barons, and that previous to the Act of Union there were 211 peers of Leanning and the previous to the Act of Union there were 211 peers of Leanning and the previous to the Act of Union there were 211 peers. previous to the Act of Union there were 211 peers of Ireland—viz, I duke, 5 marquises, 77 earls, 158 viscounts and 70 barons. Since the Union 75 Irish peerages have become extinct and 61 peers of Ireland have been created peers of the United Kingdom. Of the existing 185 Irish peers, 80 are also peers of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and 28 are representative brids, thundesting Was the number Tahiti.—Pall Moll Gazette.

A Morris undertaker with a vein of humor peers, 80 are also peers of England, Great announces: "Comins made to order; now's the Britain or the United Kingdom, and 28 are reprinted in Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS.



Cash Teastore

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Mr. G. Bayley,
Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

BARTON'S YEAST POWDER Is put up in packages of one-quarter pound, one, five, ten, and twenty pounds, respectively.

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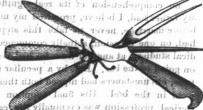
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John Francis O'Donnell

From the Dublin Irishman.

est ornaments. He essayed almost every form of composition, and he excelled in all. Of him it might be said, as was said of his great countryman: "Nihil teligit quod non ornavit." As a ballad-writer he was racy and buoyant; his sonnets had a Miltonic suavity; in the dreamy style, of which Tennyson was the creator, he sometimes surpasses the chief whom he followed. As a political writer, as an essayist, as a sketcher of manners and characters, as a novelist, he made his mark conspicuously in the his-

might have aspired to the highest rewards which people love to confer on those who represent the highest phases of the national intellect. His muse would have been encouraged by the applause of his countrymen; he would have been encounted by the applause of his countrymen; he would have been encounted by the applause of his countrymen; he would have been encounted by the applause of his countrymen; he would have been encounted by the peaks of the island rise, covers an area of some them are to develop the statement of the results of the island rise, covers an area of some them are to develop the statement of the results of the r and at his ease the bright fancies that thronged into his brain. Instead of this he was obliged to exile himself from his native land and to devote the energies of a mind which might have produced deathless works to the performance of what may be called the menial service of literature. He had to devote day after day to the study of vulgar topics; he had to enter into the petty local squabbles which monopolise the interest of the mindless; he had to wear out his fluent pen in the task of summarising opinious and events with which his soul felt no sympathy en accorded leisure to develop in 4reedom and events with which his soul feit no sympathy earth strewn with loose blocks of stone, from

scription ran, "he who wanted bread while living should also lack a tombstone when he was dead." It is too lace now for the Irish public to encourage the literary labors of our dead poet. Faw but those who was a winderness with trolls and demons. poet. Few but those who were unable to reward his exertions to the extent that they would have willed appreciated him at his true worth. The class who, in other countries, cherish genius and welcome it to the highest place in their favor repudiated O Donnell, because he could not forget that he was an Irishman. We will not ask them or any one to build a monument to his memory. But we appeal earnestly to all and every Irish man and woman to contribute to the fund which it is in contemplation to raise for his bereaved widow and orphans. While life and strength remained to him he asked no aid beyond that which he paid for triply with his industrious and brilliant pen. He has now left us for ever and his family are totally unprovided for. His was a hard battle for life—ne had no time to think of the future. The grim present was always at hand. poet. Few but those who were unable to rehim. As a poet of the people he was compelled, one looks round upon an utter wilderness.—like Burns, to bequeath the care of his family to

the nation for whom he sang.
We know that the Itish people will not fail to We know that the Irish people will not fail to accept the charge and acquit themselves of its obligations with the large-heartedness which a generous object never fails to evoke. But we would impress upon them the necessity of responding at once to the appeal which has been made to them on behalf of the forlorn family. It would be liard indeed if the first hours of bitter sorrow with a surrounded by any other confidence of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. (town,) a small inclusive of city—the same word which applies in Eugland as "by"—Derby, Grimsby.) has its tun. bitter sorrow were aggravated by any other suf-fering which it is in the power of Irishmen to

The Land Pirates' Swag.

[From the Virginia Enterprise, June 2d.]

It has long been more than suspected that there is a large amount in coin and bullion cached in some of the rugged caffons in Flowery District, the former haunt of Jack Davis, Harris, Soutires and others of that old gang of stage and railroad robbers who ranged through this section of the State in early days. Nearly all the members of the gang are now in the State Prison. An old resident of Flowery informs us that about three weeks ago the wife of one of the gang, in company with a manfrom this city, whose name he could not recollect, but who is, as he says, a carpenter, came down to Flowery to prospect for hidden valuables. The first time they came they borrowed a pickand shovel at the Lady Bryan mine. He says they have been down in the caffon nearly every day since they made their first appearance. Our intormant is of opinion that the woman has received directions from her husband, now in the State Prison, as to the whereabouts of some husband. The first appearance is our intormant is of opinion that the woman has received directions from her husband, now in the State Prison, as to the whereabouts of some husband. The first appearance is our intormant is of opinion that the woman has received directions from her husband, now in the State Prison, as to the whereabouts of some husband. The first appearance is our intormant is of opinion that the woman has received directions from her husband, now in the State Prison, as to the whereabouts of some husband. directions from her husband, now in the State no four inches of whole skin on his body."

Prison, as to the whereabouts of some buried What a travesty of civilization! Such wanton rison, as to the whereacousts of some Duried coin, but that these directions were not sufficiently explicit to enable her to find the right spot. The ravine in which they have been searching comes into Six-mile Canyon from the north, and is exceedingly rocky and rugged in the some places huge ledges of rock jut out into the coules in others immense bowlders have cause of Christianity, and rave about civilization. The coules in others immense bowlders have north, and is exceedingly rocky and rugged In some places buge ledges of rock jut out into the guleh, in others immense bowlders have rolled down into its channel, while almost everywhere shelving ledges of the country rock project from the steep slopes of the hills. Better hiding places for valuables could not be imagined. The trouble is that there are rather too many good places in which valuables might be cached. Too many places look alike. This seems to have confused the transpresseekers. It

JOEL B. (OOPE s, late Chief Clerk in the Inter al Revenue Office, in this city, died at San Diego

the purpose of pumping Squires in regard to his particular cache. How she made out we

General Appearance of Iceland.

Iceland is most easily described by negatives. One of Ireland's bright spirits have passed away from sinongst us. John Francis O Donnell, the "Caviare" of these pages, and of many its flight from early in a country that was not his own, in the midst of an alien, unloving people; but in his last hour of life we may be sure that his thoughts were with the kindred, and the green hill-sides, and the verdant meeds of the native land which was the constant theme of the native laud which was the constant theme of his sweet song. of his sweet song.

Of the band of writers who still vindicate Ireland's ancient claim to the title of land of song.

John Francis O Donnell was one of the brightest ornaments. He essayed almost every form a kurreyri, on the shore of the Arctic Ocean, with some of commons. He essayed almost every form a common of the Arctic Ocean, with some of commons and he would in all (1) him and the arctic Ocean, with a common of the Arctic Ocea

sketcher of manners and characters, as a novelist, he made his mark conspicuously in the his sketcher of manners and characters, as a novelist, he made his mark conspicuously in the his copy of Irish literature. Condemned by the necessities of his position to the diurnal drudgery of journalism, he bore up manfully for years against the hard hip of his lotes on unitted for the gay insouchage of his character—but he eventually succumbed to it. Like Poe and Mangan and a host of other kindred spirits whom we might mame, to toil when soul and imagination flagged from overwork was insupportable to him. With less imagination and less sensibility he might have lived to the end of a long and prosperous career. It was fated otherwise, He died, like a true knight, in harness. While his hand could hold a pen he continued to write. When maction became a necessity he pined away and died.

At is hard to contemplate such an end for such a man. Had our country been a nation he might have aspired to the highest rewards which people love to confer on those who represent the highest phases of the national intellect. 4,000 square miles, has never been crossed and and exents with which it often turned with loathing.
Such a life would be tolerable to inferior minds; it is the every-day existance of thousands of useful mediocrities; but to O'Donnell it was unbearable.

Years after the death of the immortal author

Years after the death of the immortal author of "Hudibras" a thoughtful friend erected a monument over his grave "lest," as the in-

Round the north and western coasts, and in future. The grim present was always at hand. This is so round Reykjavik itself, the capital of Had he been a shop man or a laborer he might have made provision for those that were dear to the houses, and five minutes beyond the last tun him.

*Every baer (farm house or city-the same

In a late issue we (Irish World) informed our readers of the brutal conduct of the English at Cape Natal, in South Africa, in practicing Negro hunting as a common sport. Later intelligence goes to show that the inhuman pastime is being

cause of Christienity may expect but little assistance from the brutes who are unsurpassed even by the aboriginal Javanese in their concep-tions of wickedness.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE PRINTER.—An exchange just come to hand, contains a pretty little poem, seems to have continued the treasure seekers. It appears to be pretty well known in Flowery that one of the gang, now in the State Prison, has a cache down there containing \$15,000 in coin and bullion. A woman residing in this city visited the State Prison about a month ago for which under the title quotes as introductory the .heilqqua aeanoH gmilnuo

> We wait the next of these "typical developments" with currosity.

Dry Goods.

the second of th

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DR-BRENAN a his recent work outlifed "Fa

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PAR EXCELLANCE!

Grant Edward of the condensate flore intrance. Although DR. Black at Nar condensate from the process of the control of the highest created and celebrated. Medical Colleges in the country, and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lock manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various disease and lock manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various disease and lock manner in which he defines every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human an configuration. On these lectures the fress of all our large cities have showered the highest encountings of the human configuration. On these lectures delivers of the nearon of the nervous green and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. FIREMAN spirit several years in Paris, where the beat control of the nervous green and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. FIREMAN spirit several years in Paris, where the beat control of the nervous green and reproductive organs, and also to general and other diseases, of the throat and chear the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afficted of humanity who may suffer from any of the compilation included to the his country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afficted of humanity who may suffer from any of the compilation included to the his country. The Doctor has also because indicated the country. The Doctor has also because indicated the country of the compilation included to the his country. The Doctor has also because indicated the country of the compilation included to the his country of the compilation included to the his service of the common and the process of the thread of the process of the thread of the process of th 127 Montgomery Street

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Ancient Irish Art

BY LADY WILDE

A splendid and valuable addition to our knowledge of Irish Art has been made by Mr. Westwood in his recent work entitled "Fac-similes of the miniatures of Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts." All the illustrations have been chromo lithographed in perfect imitation of the original colors, and the effect of the mingeach page to glitter as if with encrusted jewels is gorgeous and beautiful beyond description.

scarce, 18 an acquisition of national importance; while, at the same sequisition of national importance; and we are happy to find that a copy has been purchased for the library of the Royal Irish Academy, where it can be seen and studied by all interested in the wonderful and beautiful details of Celtic art. The volume contains fifty-three magnificent plates of illustrations, including fac similes from all the principal illuminated Celtic manuscripts of Europe; most of them executed by Mr. Westwood himself with the most scrupulous care; the majority having been made with the assistance of a magnifying glass, so that the work for accuracy, amount of information, and richness of illustration surpasses anything yet published on Celtic art in the United Kingdom, and may claim equality with the Kingdom, and may claim equality with the grand but enormously expensive work of Count Bastard on the miniatures and ornaments of

Bastard on the miniatures and ornaments of early French manuscripts.

In a learned preliminary dissertation Mr. Westwood gives his views on the origin and development of Hiberno-Saxon art, and his work, he says, may be considered as the first chapter of the history of the fine arts in these islands from the Roman occupation of Great Britain to the Norman conquest, that is for the first thousand years of the Christian era. In the ornamentation employed by Irish and Saxon artists he finds, as has been already observed by the best antiquaries, Kemble and others, distinctive peculiarities wholly different from Continental art; an opus Hibernicum and an opus Anglicum, but the an opus Hibernicum and an opus Anglicum, but the Irish the more perfect of the two.

Irish the more perfect of the two.

The earliest manuscripts of Greece and Rome show nothing like this distinctive Celtic art; nor the Italian mosaics, nor the wall paintings of Herculaneum or Pompeii, beautiful as are the representations of the human figure found there; nor does Byzantine art afford any similar types. From whence, then, did the Irish, the acknowledged founders of Celtic art in Europe, derive their ideas of ornamentation? This is one of the historical mysteries which, like the origin of the Round Towers, still awaits solution. One of the Bound Towers, still awaits solution. One must travel a long way, even to the far East, be-fore finding in the decorations of the ancient fore finding in the decorations of the ancient flindoo temples anything approaching to the typical idea that runs through all Irish ornamentation. It is however, an incontrovertible fact, and one proved to demonstration by Mr. Westwood's learning, labour, and researches, that at a time when the pictorial art was almost extinct in Italy and Greece, and indeed scarcely existed in other parts of Edrope—namely, from the fifth to the eighth century—a style of art had been originated, cultivated and brought into a most marvellous state of perfection in Ireto a most marvellous state of perfection in Ireland absolutely distinct from that of any other part of this civilized world; and which being carried abroad by Irish and Saxon missionaries was adopted and imitated in the schools of Charlemagne, and in all the great schools and monasteries founded by them upon the Con-

in the middle of the ninth century the influence of the artists of Germany reacted on the productions of England, and in consequence of the more frequent communications of learned men with Rome, classical models began to be adopted, floral decorations were introduced, and Ropres in the Byzantine style. Irish ornamentation was combined principally in the framework of the design. Then it gradually disappeared from England, where it was replaced by Franco Saxon and Teutonic art, so that after the tenth century Mr. Westwood says he has not found any Anglo-Saxon manuscript executed in the Lindisfarne or Irish style. But it remained for several centuries longer in use in Ireland, though the ornamental details exhibit little of the extreme delicacy of the earlier production. With reference to these, Mr. Digby Wyait, the accomplished artist, observes that in delicacy of handling and minute but faultless execution the whole range of paleography offers nothing comparable to the early Irish manuscripts especially "The Book of Kells," the most marvelous of them all. One cannot wonder, therefore, that Giraldus Cambrensis, when over here in the reign of Happy II. On being hibit little of the extreme delicacy of the earlier over here in the reign of Henry II., on being shown an illumininated Irish manuscript, exclaimed, "This is more like the work of angels

The peculiarities which characterise true Cel-tic art, whether in stone, metal work, or manu-script illuminations, consist in the excessive and minute eleborations of intrinse. script illuminations, consist in the excessive aim minute elaborations of intricate ornamental details, such as the spirals, the interlaced ribbands and the entwined serpents and other animal forms, so familiar to students of our national art treasures in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. These forms are invariably found in all Irish decoration. The initial letters and ornamentations of the ancient manuscripts are reproduced in the gigantic stone crosses and the more delicate metal work of the shrines and re-

inquaries; and from this identity of cruamenta-tion the age can be determined of all art monu-ments or remains, and objects readily classified as contemporaucous. The Irish adhered with as contemporaneous. The Irish adhered with wonderful fidelity to their peculiar art ideas for at least eight hundred years; and while the Sax-ins coquetted with Frankish art, and finally gave themselves up wholly to Norman influence, the Irish continued their exclusive devotion to the Irish continued their exclusive devotable the ancient and national Celtic type. Intensely national, indeed, were those early artists; they gave ideas to the world, but received none in exchange. In their pictures Goliah appears as an Irish warrior, and David bears an Irish harp in his hands; while our Lord himself, in one of the Irish sculpture, is represented wearing the Irish dress. When the nation fell under Norman sway in the twelfth century Norman ideas naturally became triumphant; but everything that is most beautiful and interesting in antique Irish art belongs to the pre-Norman period—the gold ornaments, the gorgeous manuscripts, such as the Gospels of Durrow and of Kolls; the grandest of the Sculptured crosses, Gormae's Chapel, that architectural gem of western Europe; the richly decorated shrines, such as that of St, Monchan, the most important ancient shrine in existence in these islands. Mr. Westwood says; and specially interesting to us Irish from the recorded fact that it was covered withi pure gold by Roderick O'Connor. the last King, of ecame triumphant; but everything that is gold by Roderick O'Connor, the last King of Ireland, and was as the Annals state, the most beautiful piece of art ever made in Erin. All these evidences of high cultivation and artistic

skill were in existence long before the Norman adventuresr set foot on our shores. Irish art, however, died out with Irish Nationality, and in two centuries or so, after the Norman Conquest, it ceased to exist, and was replaced by pseudo-Roman or Irish Romanesque style. Irish art can be easily traced throughout the Continent by the peculiar ornamentation which characterised it; and wherever, amongst the early manuscripts in foreign libraries, one is early manuscripts in foreign libraries, one 1st found surpassing all the rest in singular beauty and firmness of the writing, and exquisite delicacy of the minute and elaborate illuminations, there at once an Irish hand is recognised as worker, or an Irish intellect as teacher. The same symbols and ideas run through all of them led and, glowing tints, blended with gold, making there at once an Irish hand is recognised as -there are the same strange, elongated, contor--there are the same strange, elongated, control

Not more than two hundred copies of this
magnificent work have been published, at a
cost of £25 each, and the stones are guaranteed to
be destroyed. A book so splendid, and of such
immense importance to the student of Irish art,
while, at the same time, it is destined to be so
to a species of art in which there was nothing to stimulate the feelings or to warm the heart. No stimulate the feelings or to warm the heart. No representations of Nature's glories in tree or flower, or the splendor of human beauty; the artist's aim being rather, it would seem, to kill the human in him, by forcing his genius to work only on cold abstractions of spirals and curves, an endless geometrical involutions, and the infinite monotony of those interlaced lines, still coiling on, for ever and ever, through the centuries, like windings of the servent of evil. Which they have \$250 aks Brewing \$1.550 bis \$250 aks bright \$25 about \$250 aks Brewing \$250 aks Brewing \$25 about \$250 aks Brewing \$250 aks Brewin and the infinite monotony of those in-terlaced lines, still coiling on, for ever and ever, through the centuries, like wind-ings of the serpent of evil, which they have been meant to symbolise, through the sucessive generations of our fated humanity. Truly, these artists offered up the sacrifice of love. Their lives and the labour of their lives were given humbly, silently, reverently, to God, and the glory of God's Word. They had no other aim in life, and when the work was done, a work so beau-tiful that even new the world cannot equal it, there was no vainglorious boast of himself came from the lips of the artist worker, but the manuscript ends with some simple devotional words, bis name, and the desire to be remembered as the writer, like the orate pro me on the ancient tombstones; and this was all he asked ancient tombstones; and this was all he asked or hoped for in return for the years of youth end life he had incarnated in the illuminated pages of the Gospels. For in those early ages art had no existence save in union with relig-ion. Humanity brought together all its most precious contrarts to page upon the deat of precious ointments to pour upon the feet of Jesus. In Ireland especially—the Island of Jesus. In Ireland especially—the Island of Saints—whatever genius could devise or the hand of the artist could execute was lavished upon some work that would recall the presence of God to the people, stimulate His worship or make known His word; upon the Psalters, the Gospels, the Crosses, the costly shrines, the jeweled cases for a saint's relics, the golden covers for the holy books. But nothing of that period has come down to us that shows a luxury period has come down to us that shows a luxury in domestic life. The Word of God was shrined in gold, made rich with gems and enamels, but the people lived their old simple life in their old rude huts; and even the Kings gave their wealth, not to erect palaces but to build churches, to endow abbeys, to help the cause of God and speed the holy men who were his ministers, in their crusade against evil, ignorance, and darkness.

[To be continued] The Liquor Dealers in Council.

The Local Option agitation has thoroughly alarmed the liquor trade of the city and organizations to resist the No-License are threatened It seems to be admitted that even in this city a a tough fight will be waged, and that unless the wholesale dealers, the saloon keepers and the grocers unite their forces and exert themselves. grocers unite their Torces and exert themselves energetically the prohibitionists may gain a victory as decisive as that at Oakland. Meetings are being held daily by the Executive Committee of the Wholesale Diquor Deslers' association, of which David Porter is President. There are about one hundred members and allowed the of which David Porter is President. There are about one hundred members, and a levy of \$100 each has been made upon them to supply funds for the war. At a council of the Executive Committee Wednesday afternoon, authority to increase its number by twelve members was given and this afternoon the Committee will discuss the general features of the campaign. An appeal te the courts will be undoubtedly made.

On Wednes day the retail grocers assembled at Horticultural Hall, for the purpose of organizing an association. The meeting was attended by about 300, most of whom were Germans.

On Motion the following resolutions were adopted Resolvd, Tnat the members of this Association ledge themselves not to patronize or deal with pledge themselves not to patronize of deal with other process of any person who is opposed to the objects of ges, making the fourteenth cargo of the season, or a total this Association, or is in favor of their so called or 2,82,000 Orange imported to date from the Islands Option Law.

Recoived, That the Secretary be instructed to keep a black book with a list of names of merchants and prominent men who are working in opposition to the objects of this Association, in order to enable members of this Association to distinguish between their friends and enemies.

large supply of Cherries and Currants are coming daily. Strawberries are not so abundant as they have been. The first crop is nearly exhausted; the second crop is bringing slightly advanced rates. Quotations are as follows: Cooking Apples, 5/6/75c % bskt. Apricots, 16/6/12/4c % b. Order From this it will be seen that the merchants

THE London journals refer to an unexplained absense from the city of an Earl, whose name they withhold from publication. The papers state that he was last seen in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. The affair causes anxiety and excitement. It seems that the Earl Fast and honorably, \$12 50 per day, or \$75 per week, by Yarborough is addicted to drink, and that on at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given Tuesday last the Deputy Sergeants-at-Arms of the House of Lords, believing him to be in a and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button worse condition than, usual, coaxed him into a private room and left him. Upon the return of buy one for your own use; it is only \$5. Sent free every the officers to the Room half an hour latter, the Earl was gone and has not since been seen. A dispatch from Liverpool, says the Courrier newspaper of that city states that the missing Peer is he Earl Yarlo ough and that he diss peared one before for six weeks. The police are searching

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repay a visit. SOAP is a very necessary article in this age of rogress and enlightenment. Cleanliness, as the saying oes, is next to Godliness, and Hall and Wagner's soap s better calculated to secure that desirable result than any article we know of. The Factory is at Folsom and

Ramon de Zaldo, and S S. Murphy have filed

heir netarial bonds. THE steamer Galinas is in the dry dock for repairs On Wednesday evening the Caledonian Club

rizes were distributed. In August the new Branch Mint will be fin-

| From the Commercial Herald. MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, June 11th.]

FLOUR-The ship Grandee cleared on the 6th inst. for 00 qr sks Starr Mills, and 8.000 hf sks Buckeye Mills-say the equivalent of 12.000 bbls Extra. Our total exports of Flour to Great Britain since September last aggregate 450 000 bbls, showing a very considerable and important inprevious. This is a very encouraging exhibit for our mitiers, and should encourage them to do all in their power
to keep up their high standard of excellence. We have no
sales of moment to record, the bulk of the export tradebeing about at an end for the season. We quote Oregon
Extra at \$365.25 for round lots to exporters. California.
Superine for export may be quoted at \$4.50@4.75; Extra
Buperine \$365.25; Baker's and Family Extra, \$5.266.55 \$ 196 bs. The best Extra silk-dressed from the Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills is jobbing at \$5 75 % bbl. BARLEY-The first of the new crop, 51 sks, arrived he

2,500 sks Brewing, \$1 75@1 80 % cental.

OATS—The Orient is said to be loading 300 tons on Columbia River for export to Australasia. With us the mar-ket is rather elack, pending the arrival of the steamer from the Colonies. Since the sailing of the Mikado at the close of May, more would have been shipped to Sydney and New South Wales had an opportunity offered by steam or sail. but the scarcity of vessels in the colonial trade restricts business in that quarter very majornally. Sales for the week include, in lots, 1,500 sks choice at \$1 70@1 75; 1,750 sks good at \$1 60@1 65; 2,500 sks light at \$1 52½@1 55 % ctl. Closing quotations, \$1 50@1 75 as extremes. CORN—Receipts light; stock small and well concen-

trated. Price 2c, nominal. RYE—There is very little offering, and business slack at

RYE—There is very little offering, and business stack at \$1 5001 55. according to quality.

BEANS—There continues a fair inquiry. We quote lobbing rates: Bayes, 25-02 Net Butter, 56-7c; Pea, 55-20 55c; Small White, 55-20 Shor; Butter, 56-7c; Pea, 55-20 Shor; Small White, 55-20 Shor; Butter, 56-7c; Pea, 55-20 Shor; Small White, 55-20 Shor; Butter, 56-7c; Pea, 55-20 Shor; Small White, 55-20 Shor; Small Pea, 55-2 ject, while the quality of the new crop is superior, and the quantity very liberal for the season, quotable at \$1 50@1 85 \$100 Bs for all kinds of new: Humboldts, \$1 12½@1 25; Halfmoon Bays, \$1 50@1 85; Missions, \$1 50@1 75.

ONTONS—Of the new cuon are very stentiful at 750 to \$1.

HAY-The supply of new is quite liberal and of choice quality. The range of the market, \$10@15 \$ ton.

WOOL-Since our last issue many buyers for Eastern ac count have gone, home, and at present writing there is a very quiet feeling in the trade. While the stock on hand cannot be considered large, it is sufficient to attract attencannot be considered large, it is sumcient to attract atten-tion for some time to come; and as the buyers are for the most part shippers for their own account, it is probable that prices will shade off somewhat from this time forward. We quote good average short staple, 22@24c; long ward. We quote good average substants, 26@22c, according to condition, 12,000 he one gas vilu choice at 28@20c. The Hollister & Cooper clip, 60.000 he, from Santa Barbara, sold at 23%@25c. Sales for the weak aggregate in lots 750,000 he, within our range.

HIDES—Supplies seem to be dessening, with reduced

prices. The demand is fair, with no large transactions to in a workmanlike manner.

OBBING of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.

Salted, 8%@9c, with sales of 700 of the latter kind. Salted, 8:56990, with sales of 160 or the latter kind.

TALLOW—The demand is good, with sales of 18,000 hs Nos. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francisc in lots at 7@7%c; 8,000 hs at 7%c; 6,500 hs Soap Grease

HONEY—The receipts include 7,500 bs Los Angeles strained and is held at 12%. Comb (new) is held at 35c.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Yellow at 71%c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The local supply continues to be very liberal, and for strictly choice, rolls sales are made at 22%c; fair to good, 2600c. Firstin Butter, newly packed, salls at 27%300c. California Chaese is more plentiful, and price have declined to lights. Eggs—Californian plenting that of the control of the

prie is have declined to 11@15c. Eggs—Californian plentiful at 25@26c. Eastern, 20@22c, with a downward tendency,
owing to heavy arrivals: Oregon, 22%c.
CATTLE—Meats of all descriptions are plenty and cheap;
quality excellent. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, 2 quartor, first quality. 420ct 400cd quality 224c. Mutton
is plentiful at 4204%c. Spring Lambs, 6c. Calves are
held at 566c. Hogs are very plentiful, and prices have
fallen to 6664c, the latter price for small, which are very scarce, and 9(09)4c for dressed, the latter for choice sma

FRUIT-Supplies of Apricots, berries, etc., are now ver free, and the price of Cherries quite reasonable. Blackber ries and Raspberries will soon be plentiful and cheap. The crop of Los Angeles Oranges is about all disposed of none arrived on the last steamer. 4,500,000 is the quantity received for the season, which falls a little short of the quantity two years ago. Another cargo of Tahiti Oranges re-cently arrived. The Percy Edwards brought 420,000 Oran Selling at 50 @ 75c per basket. Choice Red June and Red Astrachan Apples will probably arrive a week later. A large supply of Cherries and Currants are coming daily ing Apples, 5/@75c % bakt. Apricots, 16@12%c % h. Or anges, Tahiti, \$22 50@35 % M; Los Angeles, \$20@45 % M From this it will be seen that the merchants anges, rants, \$2.5 p. Los Angeles, \$15(20) \$ M; Ausintend to make a firm stand in defense of their raiss, \$1 \$ 100. Limes, \$15(2) \$ M. Bananas, \$263 \$ in the control of th bunch. Pine Apples, \$5@8 \$ doz. Coccanuts, \$10 \$ 100 Strawberries, \$4@8 \$ chest. Cherries — choice, 15@250 common, 6@ 10c B B. Cherry Plums, 20c B B. Gooseberries, 1½%5c B B. Raspberries, 25@ 20c B B. Mangoes, \$3 @6 B 100. Currante, 6c B B.

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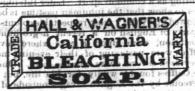
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